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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

Thiers' Resignation.

PROPOSITION REJECTED.

Courts Martial Postponed.

INTENDED INCENDIARISM.

International Society

MEETING OF EMPERORS.

Sir Walter Scott's Centennary

FRANCE.

THIERS THREATENS TO RESIGN.

VERSAILLES, August 2.—President Thiers yesterday threatened to place his resignation of the Government in the hands of the Assembly, in consequence of the defeat of the decentralization bill. It is thought to-day that the matter will not be made a Cabinet question.

PROPOSITION REJECTED.

PARIS, August 2.—The *Siecle* announces that the members of the Republican Left have rejected the proposition for a fusion with the Extremists.

POSTPONED.

The assemblage of the court martial has been postponed until the 8th inst.

FOREIGN DABOR.

A letter from Lyons says there is no demand for foreign labor in that city or vicinity.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, August 2.—It is rumored that Dereumcuz is to be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

M. Roux, one of the leaders of the abortive Communist insurrection in Marshall, has been condemned to death.

FRENCH PRISONERS.

The only French prisoners now remaining in Germany, are four officers and eight hundred privates in hospital and ten officers and seventy privates imprisoned for various offenses.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

PARIS, August 2.—Advices from Algeria are alarming. The insurgents are burning the forests and committing horrible atrocities. The natives of the province of Orin have joined in the insurrection.

CHANGE OF TITLE.

The Deputies of the Left Centre in caucus have resolved to vote for the prolongation of Thiers' power, and for changing his title from Chief of Executive Power to President.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

It is reported that the Orleans Princes will take their seats in the Assembly after the recess.

ENGLAND.

IMPORTANT PAPERS SEIZED.

LONDON, August 2.—Papers have been seized at Marseillies relating to the purpose of the Internationalists to fire the docks, burn the shipping and to take the city during the confusion, which was supposed to be a consequence of the conflagrations. Nancy and Bourges were to be fired and taken on the plan.

IMPERIAL VISITORS.

LONDON, August 2.—The Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of the Russian navy, arrived at Woolwich yesterday on board the light ship, and paid a visit to the arsenal.

CREATED BARON.

Lord Bloomfield, who was a few days ago transferred from the Austrian to the Russian Mission, has been created Baron by the Queen.

MINISTER TO CHINA.

The appointment of Mr. T. F. Wade as successor to Sir Rutherford Alcock as British Minister to China is published in last night's *Gazette*.

CENTENNARY.

A grand banquet is to be given in London on the 15th inst. in celebration of the centennary of Sir Walter Scott. Hepworth Dixon will preside, and it is anticipated that four hundred distinguished people of Great Britain will present.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

In consequence of rumors as to the International Society, all vessels laden with petroleum will be forbidden entry to the Seine to Rouen. A dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, says four agents of the International Society have arrived in that city, and are amply provided with funds.

REFORMATION OF INEBRIATES.

LONDON, August 2.—Donald Dalrymple, Esq., formerly an eminent surgeon and physician, and now member of Parliament for Bath, will, after the session, pay a visit to the United States for the purpose of making a study of the American course of treatment for the reformation of inebriates.

MEXICO.

POLITICAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 1.—There are still doubts about the election of the permanent deputation of Congress. New elections are wanted in various places where there were informalities.

REVOLUTION.

A revolution now exists against the Governor of Oaxaca. The cause is local and rather personal. There are rumors current that Governor Diez refuses to give up to the Federal Government the guns of Oaxaca captured in 1867. It is probable that Generals Roche and Atarr will go with troops to force a delivery.

IRELAND.

THE ROYAL VISITORS.

DUBLIN, August 2.—Princess Louise visited the agricultural fair to-day, and was frequently and loudly cheered by the spectators. The people are growing warmer in their demonstrations toward the royal visitors.

SWITZERLAND.

FRONTIER VIOLATION.

BERNE, August 2.—Some armed Germans having violated the Jura frontier of Switzerland, the Swiss government has addressed a protest to the Cabinet of Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

MEETING OF EMPERORS.

VIENNA, August 2.—It is probable that the Emperor William of Germany and Francis Joseph of Austria will soon meet at Galstien, Austria.

TURKEY.

TROOPS SENT TO ALBANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2.—The Porte has dispatched 2,000 troops against the insurgents in Albania.

VIRGINIA.

Dental Convention.

GREEN BRIAR, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., August 2.—In the Dental Convention this morning, the discussion on Dental Physiology was resumed and participated in by Prof. Tapt, Dr. Howe, Prof. Bowen, Drs. Atkinson, Mcport on Dental Pathology and Surgery was read by Dr. Atkinson, of New York, and received with hearty applause.

The arrivals here average one hundred per day. Among the number last night were Ex-Secretary of War C. M. Conrad, of Louisiana, and General Robert Toombs, of Georgia.

The Woman Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—Emily Pitt Stevens, a special friend of Mrs. Fair, applied for registration as a voter to-day, upon being refused, threatened to sue the County Clerk for damages.

SHIP DESTROYED.

The British ship Napier was totaly destroyed off Baker's Island on the 24th of April.

THE EXPLOSION.

Official Report.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Condition of the Boilers.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1871.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.

There were few new developments yesterday in regard to the Westfield explosion, and the excitement has greatly subsided. There is, however, considerable discussion in all parts of the city, concerning the disaster, and a great variety of opinions are expressed as to its cause, but the general feeling is to wait until the official investigation about to be made shall bring forward all the facts, before forming a conclusion. There is no disposition to hastily condemn any one, but there is a general and earnest desire for all the facts and justice.

The sad and solemn ceremony of burial, the consigning of the dead to their last resting-place, was begun yesterday, and was witnessed by many persons whose hearts were bowed down by grief.

Although the grapplers and divers are yet engaged in searching the bed of the river for more bodies of the victims, no more have been found besides those which have already been reported, and it is the opinion of the men engaged in the work that all the dead except the remains that have been washed away by the tide have been recovered.

The official inquiry, under the direction of Addison Low, Supervisor of the New York Inspection District, into the condition of the boiler of the ferry-boat Westfield, commenced this morning, in the office of the United States Inspector of Steamboats, on Pine street. The Board of Inquiry consisted of Leonard A. Bole, Local Inspector of the district, and ——— Hill, of Boston. The latter was summoned to take the place of Matthews, one of the Inspectors, who is one of the witnesses. Captain Belknap, Inspector General, was also present. Mr. Brown, Counsellor-in-law, also attended for the owners of the boat at the opening inquiry. Low, addressing the Board, said they were there to make the most searching inquiry into the late deplorable disaster, in order to have it properly done, and that there might be no room for the imputation of improper influences, he had summoned Hill from Boston to assist Bole, and any one who looked into the matter must see that it was one of those things which might have been avoided. Great responsibility rested on somebody, and it was their duty of the inquiring inspectors to fix it, and he would give them every facility and assistance, and procure any witnesses they required.

The body of Bernard Smith, aged about thirty years, a victim of the explosion, was recovered this morning. The Dock Commissioners' boats are still employed in dragging for bodies.

THE BOILER.

Mr. Matthews, Government Inspector of Steam Boilers, said he gave the certificate freely, and would have traveled on the Westfield last Monday. He did not try to lift the valve, because there was no use without steam pressure, but every every thing appeared free and clear. He tested the boiler at thirty four pounds hydrostatic pressure, and the gauge could indicate thirty-two pounds. The diameter of the boiler was ten feet, but he had no means of knowing its thickness, but should think it a quarter of an inch thick. He never knew of the safety-valve not working, unless arrested by the engineer; had no conversation with the engineer as to his qualifications, and he was not required to under the license on water, of the State Construction laws. Even if the safety-valve opened, steam in danger, as dangerous as when it generating it rapidly. The shell showed no signs of weakness. There were two patches on the bottom over the seam. Witness served his apprenticeship as engineer to J. P. Loud; was nine years in the naval service and engineer on the Pacific coast.

Jacob Vanderbilt, President of the Staten Island Railroad Company, stated that the company had three boats. He considered the Westfield the best. She was built in 1862. Her engine was built by Allan & Co., and was thought the oldest and best, because made before the war, when better iron could be got, and he preferred the colored engineer, Robinson, to all the rest. The Westfield was to have been put into the dock that day, but for nothing about the boiler, but for cleaning the flues, and so on. The pilot was just over the boiler, and the captain at the other end of the boat when the explosion occurred; has no idea of the cause.

The inquiry has been adjourned. The boiler will be examined to-morrow.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. Vanderbelt, Government Inspector, to-day made an official report on the Boiler of the Westfield. He found the material of the boiler good, and that the iron was of the requisite thickness, but discovered a serious break in the inner casing, which evidently existed long before the explosion. The outer edge of the fragment was much brighter than the inner, and from this fact he has come to the conclusion that the inner casing was broken either when the boiler was made nine years ago, or gave away subsequently, when subjected to a severe test. He expressed a positive opinion that the boiler has for a long time been held together simply by the outside plating, and said it surprised him that it had not exploded before. He added that this flaw could not have been noticed by any inspection, as the outside of the boiler was covered with felt, and the inside afforded no indications of decay. He also said that the flaw could not be detected by sounding the boiler.

MORE VICTIMS.

August Gravel, of this city, and Isaiah Abbot of Brooklyn, died at Bellevue Hospital this morning, from injuries received by the explosion of the boiler of the Westfield.

Miss Rosa Keaschner, who died last night, was doing well until a number of thought less friends, who had joined her, informed her of the death of her husband. Upon hearing the startling news, she gave a loud scream, raised herself in bed, and fell back dead.

Wm. Henry Thwaite, a well known artist in water colors, died at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Sunday.

Patrick Finnegan, fireman on the Westfield, and injured by the explosion, died to-night at Bellevue Hospital.

COLUMBUS.

The Poisoning Case.

COLUMBUS, August 2.—The facts in our report yesterday of the alleged poisoning case at London, Madison county, notwithstanding the contradiction from New York, are substantially correct. The *Ohio Statesman* this morning gives some additional particulars. It says a man named Thompson, of Madison county, a relative of Buffinborger, was in the city on Monday, in consultation with his legal advisers, and was advised to procure the necessary papers and proceed immediately to New York, and procure his arrest. Instead of this, however, he expressed his determination to return to Madison county, and consult his friends. Nothing has been heard from him since. In this connection we should say that instead of the requisition being ready since Saturday, the papers to procure that document were ready. If Thompson telegraphed to New York and received an answer that the arrest had been made, the fact is not known to his attorney. The parties in this city who should be fully posted, know nothing of any arrest having been made. It is, however, well known that the sister of Mrs. Colburn bought a ticket for New York on Monday morning at the Columbus depot. She probably was not aware of the fact that inquiring eyes were cast over her shoulders at the time of the purchase. The story so far as it regards the exhumation of Buffinborger's body, and the report of Dr. Wormley that poison had been found in the stomach and liver, is beyond dispute. In this community the theory of the prosecuting party is that Fowler's preparations, used for the complexion among the ladies, was the article used to take the life of the aged husband. It remains to be demonstrated in a legal investigation whether the wife administered the poison, always provided that the delay of the prosecuting parties has not resulted in the escape of the accused.

CINCINNATI.

Exonerated.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Evans, the carpenter of the steamer General Buell, who was arrested on a charge of rape some days ago, has been entirely exonerated, and his case was dismissed after a partial hearing.

POLITICAL.

Judge W. Gilmore and Henderson Elliott were nominated to-day at Dayton for Judges of Common Pleas for the Second Judicial District by the Democratic Convention.

FOREPAUGH SUED.

John Robinson and wife have commenced a suit against Adam Forepaugh, the famous showman, now here, to recover $43,800 damages, alleged to have been sustained by Forepaugh having harbored Cordelia Tuldick, one of Robinson's equistrian apprentices.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

A very large meeting of Germans tonight was called to give expression to the views of the German part of the population opposed to the present movement to repeal the Sunday laws. Much enthusiam was manifested. Resolutions opposing the repeal was read in English and German, loudly appiauded and adopted.

TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

At the German National Teachers' Association to-day, Mr. Thurm, of Williamsburg, Long Island, was introduced as a delegate from the North American Turner Bund. He suggested to the Association the duty of vigorously seconding the efforts of the Bund for mental culture and improvement of the masses, and of re cogsnizing its activity in various laudable works. Mr. Heilman, of Louisville, was appointed editor of the *Schulzeitung*, and Wm. Knofel publisher of the same for the ensuing year. The Convention expressed its satisfaction with the management of the paper for the last year. Tonight the teachers were entertained by an out-door festival at Inwood Park. The Orphans Society gave the annual summer night concert. A tableaux and fire-works added to the enjoyment of the occason. The Convention adjourns to-morrow.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Speech of Greeley.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 2.—Horace Greeley, who was here on a visit, delivered an address at the Methodist Episcopal Church, this afternoon. The notice being short, there was not a large, but a highly intelligent, audience, composed principally of Southern men. Mr. Greeley said he thought it desirable to leave all questions of politics this year, in anticipation of the grave issues that would have to be met next year. Reconstruction had been thought slow, but it has been fait enough. Had all been agreed, six years under military rule would have been better, because of the imposition of light taxes; there would have been no parties, no fuss, and no creation of debt. The Southern men were not prepared to go into the Union at once from the war. The South had recuperated faster than any other country did before—faster than this country after the revolution. Proscription should be set aside. If men who secession had represented, they wanted their first, not their sixth choice. Efforts to disfranchise the negroes ought not to be made. He warmly favored the new departure, saying foreigners could not be disfranchised twenty years ago, and how could four million blacks be disfranchised now. Democracy ought to accept the fifteenth amendment, and the Republicans could doubtless advocate the removal of disabilities. When these questions were passed, finance would claim attention. He argued in favor of paying the national debt as fast as possible. It was the only way to keep up the public credit. Virginia thought too much of politics. They should devote their attention to the development of the natural resources. They had all the resources of Pennsylvania, and could be equal to that State. They wanted wise and active men. They should have faith in their State. Every man should look for a mine, water power, etc., in order to make it and himself useful to the State. He concluded with a eulogy on Henry Clay, and the policy of the deceased statesman. He was warmly applauded, and most of those present were introduced to him.

ST. LOUIS.

Fire.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—Six fires occurred in this city in the last eighteen hours the most disastrous of which was the burning of the Excelsior Brewery, owned and occupied by Kohler & Co. The loss on the building and stock is about fifteen hundred dollars. It was insured in the Ætna, of Hartford, for four thousand, and twenty thousand dollars in western companies. A saloon and dwelling adjoining were badly damaged; insured for six thousand.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

A letter from Fort Benton to the Montana *Herald*, dated July 18, says: An express from Cow Island, under charge of a man named Courtney, was attacked by the Piegan Indians on July 16th, and robbed of all the valuables, and what could not be carried off was burned. A few days previous they sacked a post fifty miles below Benton and tore down the stockade to raft themselves across the river. They have stolen every horse at Camp Cook, and shot a man named Cenix. Every place on the river between Benton and Cow Island has been pillaged and destroyed. Their main camp is now across the line of British territory, from which they make incursions upon our settlements. They declare an intention to clean the whites out this winter. The Sioux are raiding the Crows, and last week the Crow Indians were driven on to the Upper Judeth river. The Gros Ventres have moved up the Marias river. The Crows, Nez Perces and Ventres say the Sioux will conquer their country this winter, and hence they are anxious to make peace with the Blackfeet and neighboring tribes for their own safety.

The Wharton Case.

The Baltimore *American* says: Yesterday there were circulating throughout the city a variety of rumors concerning what is now called the "Wharton case." The fact of the disinterment of the remains of Mrs. Wharton's son, published in the *American* of yesterday, excited considerable surprise. Mrs. Wharton received $35,000 from insurance companies on the life of her son. It was rumored that a family residing on Stricker street, and intimate friends of Mrs. Wharton, had suffered from the effects of her supposed intimate knowledge of the use of poison. It is said that Mrs. Wharton borrowed $2,000 from one member of the family in question, and on the day she left home for the jail the money was paid, principal and interest. Nothing to show the indebtedness was in possession of the lady to whom the money was paid, who is now in very bad health. The lady who loaned the money visited Mrs. Wharton's residence some time since, and, after leaving there in a few moments was siezed with convulsions, taken to Mrs. Wharton's residence again, and by direction of a physician who was summoned, was immediately removed from Mrs. Wharton's house. The physician, it is said, insisted that the lady should be at once removed from Mrs. Wharton's. His directions were complied with, a carriage procured, and the lady taken to the residence of her sister-in law. Her friends think that some person gave her strychnine.

SUSPENSION OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Rev. Dr. Leeds occupied the pulpit of Grace Church, on the corner of Monument and Park streets, on Sunday last, for the first time since his return to the city. At the conclusion of his sermon the Rev. Dr. alluded in a very feeling manner to the case of Mrs. Wharton. He requested the congregation to suspend their judgment in the case until the unfortunate lady was tried, and spoke most eloquently of the situation in which she was placed. The congregation were evidently much affected by the Doctor's remarks.

THE Christiansburg, Va., *Messenger*, is not willing to give in to the Tennessee snake stories. The *Messenger* tells this: "A turkey gobbler belonging to Mr. R. D. Montague, of this place, some weeks ago took a strange fancy into his head, made himself a nest, gathered into it four apples, and went regularly to 'setting'. His performances on the rest are truly feminine and hen like. He permits no disturbance of his incubations, but when approached ruffles his feathers, pokes out his head, blows, and puts on an aspect fierce and terrible to behold. At last accounts he was still setting, but with what prospect of hatching his apples is not known.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Civil Appointments

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Kentucky War Claim.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The Weather Report

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1871.

KU-KLUX TESTIMONY.

The Ku-Klux Sub-Committee is still still engaged in the examination of witnesses. Nothing of special interest has been elicited. One class of witnesses testify to peace and order and the absence of the Ku-Klux organization in certain Southern localities, while another class testify in an opposite direction. It is stated that the Sub-Committee will be sent in October to investigate the facts connected with alleged Ku-Klux, three hundred of whom were indicted at a recent term of the U. S. Circuit Court at Oxford, Miss.

KENTUCKY WAR CLAIM.

Secretary Boutwell decides that he has no authority no pay the Kentucky war claim lately argued before him.

Secretary Boutwell to-day gave the following opinion in the matter of the claim of the State of Kentucky for reimbursement of the sum of $525,258,702, paid to the State militia for services rendered during the years 1863, '64, '65 and '66.

Treasury Department, Washington, August 2, 1871.—The claim was filed in 1866, and it is made under the provisions of the act to indemnify States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States, approved July 27, 1861. Secretary Chase, when providing for the execution of this act prescribed a series of rules, the second of which was in these words: "It is only for expenditures on account of troops, officers or men that have been or may be mustered and received into, or actually employed in the service of the United States; that reimbursement will be made, organizations raised or attempted to be raised, but not mustered in and received, nor actually employed in the service, will not be recognized, nor will any reimbursement be made by the United States of expenses incurred in organizing or equipping and maintaining for State purposes or home guards whether called out by the State or by local authority, unless such troops were called out and such expenditure incurred at the request or under the authority of the President or Secretary of War." It is not contended that the troops for whom reimbursements are asked were ever mustered into service, nor is it contended that they were called out at the request or under the authority of the President or by the Secretary of War, before these facts rule or are quoted for the claim. It is, however, sought to bring the claim within the rule, and in support of this effort, special reference is made to the certificate of General Sherman in the communications of General Vincent, and approved of by the Secretary of War. The certificate of General Sherman is as follows:

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1871.—I certify that prior to the beginning of the Atlanta campaign I sent for Governor Brownlette, of Kentucky, to come to me at Nashville, and in May or June, 1864, revealed to him the plans and purposes of the campaign, and that I expected him, as executive of Kentucky, to guard and protect our lines of supply, all of which came through Kentucky, and to guard against raids or invasions from the east or west. He expressed a perfect willingness to do so, and on the whole our lines were protected and our success thereby encouraged and insured. My route, as is well known, was to Savanah, Ga., and thence to Washington. And that I did not again see Governor Bromlette till the war was over, and I have never been able to ascertain how or in what manner he disposed of the State militia nor what purpose but I do regared his efforts as meritorious to the cause of the United States in a high degree.

[Signed.]

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

Gen. Thomas Vincent, Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army, in his communication dated the 30th of June, 1871, after enumerating the various documents filed in the case, recommends that the troops be recognized as having been actually employed in the service of the United States, that recognition being deemed necessary by this Department in order that the claim may be allowed under the act of July 27, 1861, to indemnify States for expenses incurred by them in the defence of the United States, and the same recommendation of General Vincent is approved, without comment, by the Secretary of War. The claimants offer as a precedent the order of Secretary Stanton, of July 9th, 1867, whereby he reorganized certain troops, who had been called into service in Kentucky in 1861. There is, however, a manifest difference between the two cases. The troops whose services were recognized by Secretary Stanton, were called into the service of the United States by General Nelson, who was then an officer of the United States, commanding under the President and subject to the directions of the Secretary of War. Upon well understood principle it was competent for the Secretary of War or the President to recogize these troops as having been called into service in proper authority, although the Federal authority at the Secretary of War knew of the call until after it was made. The order of Secretary Stanton was specific. It met the points at issue and placed the troops called out by General Nelson within the second rule of Secretary Chase, before quoted. It is as follows:

War Department, July 9, 1867.—It appears from official reports of Major Gen. George H. Thomas, that on the 15th of September, 1861, the Home Guards had been called out by Gen. Nelson, and were then in actual encampment of the United States, and on duty as troops of the United States, and were continued on duty and were employed by Gen. Thomas. There appears to be in the War Department no written or official evidence of authority granted by the President or Secretary of War, General Cameron, to General Wilson, for calling out the troops, but the legal presumption is, that under the special circumstances then existing, that the proper authority was given. This Department is, therefore, of opinion that the home guards mentioned were employed in the service under the proper legal authority, and should be regarded as such by the accounting officer of the Government.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE WEATHER.

The area of lowest barometer extends from Nebraska northward. The pressure has risen since yesterday afternoon throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, but is now again falling on the Lakes. Southerly winds have prevailed on the Atlantic Coast, and are now reported from the Ohio Valley to Lake Superior and Kansas. Fair and clear weather prevail's in the New England and middle States, and on the southern Ohio and Missouri rivers. Threatening weather, with local rains, is reported to-day from most of the stations in north and west Kentucky. The temperature has risen, especially in Tennessee, and from Missouri to Minnesota. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather, with a rising temperature, is probable for Thursday from Pennsylvania to Missouri and south wards. A rising barometer, with but few local rains, will probably be experienced from Michigan to Missouri and Iowa. The local rains this evening, from the Ohio river northward and westward, will probably continue but a short time. No important change is indicated for New England.

[TONNAGE TAX.

In reply to a letter from the collector at Marquette, Michigan, the Secretary decides that vessels which clear from an American port to an American port, with permission to touchh at intermediate foreign port must complete the voyage by going to the port of destination if she is to be exempt from the payment of tonnage tax. It is not coastwise clearing within the purview of law where a vessel ostensibly clear from an American port to an American port, but does not want to proceed further than the foreign port to which in reality she is bound.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided in effect that a patent had never been issued to McGarnahan for the Reinoch Grand quicksilver mine, and that the application of the new Idra company for a patent for four hundred and eighty acres was defective and should not be granted. It exceeded the amount that could be granted under the act of 1866, which limited a grant to any assessors or persons to no more than three thousand feet.

ATTACKED WITH APOPLEXY.

John W. Jones, clerk to the Secretary of the Senate, in charge of the stationery, was attacked with apoplexy this afternoon, and now lies unconscious. The best medical attendance was promptly summoned, but there is no prospect whatever of his recovery. Mr. Jones is from Delaware, Ohio, but has been for a number of years employed at the Capital, and enjoyed a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Barclay White, of New Jersey, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency; Jno G. McCallum, Register of the Land Office at Lewiston, Idaho Territory; Thos. Donaldson, of Idaho, Commissioner to Philadelphia on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of American Independence; and Jas. P. Reynolds, of Idaho, to be Commissioner substitute for the same purpose.

FRIENDLY.

Indian agent Shaw, at Fort Laremie, telegraphs July 30th, that the Sioux Indians were never more friendly to the whites or better satisfied with the Government.

TO BE HANGED.

Santata and Big Tree have been sentenced to be hanged in September, though the judge who tried them promisses to recommend a commutation.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A new elevator, with a capacity of 150,000 bushels, is to be erected at Peoria, Ills., immediately.

—Dr. James A. Gross, Chief of Police of Providence, R. I., died yesterday morning of a paralytic affection, after an illness of about a week.

—The sheds of Wiggins & Co.'s tannery at Richmond, Indiana, with four hundred bundles of bark, were burned on Tuesday. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

—A freight train collided with a peach train on the Wilmington and Reading railroad near Marshall station, Delaware, at noon yesterday. One of the engineers was killed and several brakemen were wounded.

—The Masons of Troy, N. Y., yesterday, laid the corner stone of their new Temple, with appropriate ceremonies. Delegations were present from all the Lodges in the vicinity. George Babcock officiated as Grand Master of Ceremonies.

—The control of the Union and Titusville railroad, was transferred to the Oil Creek and Allegheny railroad for a lease of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. The officers of the latter road took formal possession yesterday morning.

—N. R. Kemp, station agent and postmaster at Fairwiew, Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was arrested this morning by S. F. Schwartz, Government detective, for robbing the mail of a pension certificate and forging vouchers. He was held in $3,000 bail.

—Thirty persons, after eating corn starch pudding at dinner at the Albamarbia Hotel at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, showed signs of having been poisoned. No deaths are reported. It is supposed arsenic was put in the corn starch by a discharged domestic.

—General W. T. Sherman reached Watertown, N. Y., Tuesday evening from Ogdensburg. He spent the night at Sackets Harbor, and inspected the troops at Madison barracks yesterday morning. He returned to Watertown at noon, and left in the evening for Oswego. He declined a reception.

—Dr. George Howe and wife, Mrs. Charles T. Tilton and Miss Walcott, all of Boston, while taking a pleasure drive on Tuesday in Charlestown, N. H., where they boarded, were run into by an express train on the Vermont Central railroad, and the three first named instantly killed. Miss Wolcott escaped with severe injuries.

—Edward Chase, a prominant Shaker who for many years had charge of the business of the branch of the New Lebanon (New York) Shakers, known as the brick yard family, absconded last Saturday night and is supposed to be a defaulter in the amount of from $15,000 to $20,000. It is believed he is now in Springfield, Massachusetts.

—The Grand Encampment of Massachusetts Odd Fellows held their annual meeting in their hall yesterday at Boston. The report of the R. W. Grand Scribe shows that there are at the present time twenty-six subordinate encampments in the State, with a membership of about 3,500, having been increased during the past year over 700 members.

—The Gubernatorial canvas in Louisville is waxing warm. Meetings are held by the two parties every night. The Cincinnati Southern Railroad is a prominent item in the discussions there. Gen. Harlan takes the ground for the road and the bill known as the McKee bill. Hon. Isaac Caldwell, and other Democratic speakers of that city, take decided ground against the Cincinnati Railroad.

The Egyptian Legislature.

Colonel James Morgan, of South Carolina, gives the following account of the life and death of the Khedive's attempt to follow European fashions in law-making:

When the Viceroy returned from France, he called his prime ministers together and said, "In order to have a great country we must have a legislating body," and he then made known his plans. Delegates were selected from various districts and informed that they must be the sole opinion, that every measure should be debated, and the minister who called them together said: "Now, all who favor the government will stay on the right, those who oppose it will cross over to the left, and those undecided will remain in the centre." No sooner said than the division called, than all the delegates made a rush for the right. There was no opposition or no medium party.

"This won't do," said the minister, "there must be an opposition;" and he called to him an old sheik named Ibrahim and said:

"You must lead the opposition."

"What is it?" asked Ibrahim.

"Well, then, the government introduces a law — must protest and argue against it."

"Humph," said the shiek, "then if the Khedive says he wants so and so, I must say no you shan't have it."

"Yes," said the minister.

A lurid smile lighted up the tanned-leather face of old Ibrahim; he shook his head and said, "None for Shiek Ibrahim, too much bastinado.

After a time, by liberal bribery, an opposition was established. One day, when the Minister, Hassam Bey, was absent, one of the opposition members violently opposed a measure of the Khedive's. A government member from Pama moved that the opposition member be bastinadoed for treasonable conduct. The motion was carried, and the recusant Egyptian was knocked down and bastinadoed on the floor of the House. That was the last session of the Egyptian Corps Legislatif.

A FOREMAN in one of our factories was aggravated by the action of a new hand who failed to perform his duty right, although repeatedly explained to him, and finally he approached and let out on him. He told him what he thought of men who did as he was doing: mentioned the torrid zone; expatiated upon the utter hopelessness of the case in hand; and dipped to the very roots of the English language for every species of expression, and then suddenly and quietly withdrew on being informed that the anxious listener was a deaf mute. —*Danville News.*

A CORRESPONDENT of an agricultural paper asks: "Where can wool be profitably grown?" We are of the opinion that there is no place where it can more profitably be grown than on the back of a sheep.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

NEW YORK.

Joe Coburn Shot—Military Board in Session—Pleasonton Not Removed—Robbers Arrested—The President—Proposals Received—Chloroformed and Robbed—The City Finances—Delinquent National Guards Court Martialed—Pronounced Insane—Tobacco Manufacturers' Association—The Nathan Murderer.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1871.

RAILROAD THIEVES ARRESTED.

The Erie Railway Company has long been subject to serious loss by car thieves on the different divisions of the road, especially on the Shawangunk Mountain. From Port Jervis to Otisville, a distance of twelve miles, a very heavy grade is necessary to carry the road to the top of the mountain. Valuable freight has been taken by thieves, in connection, no doubt, with the brakemen, and carried off into the woods. The officers of the company have suspected some persons living in the vicinity of Shin Hollow, about six miles from Port Jervis, and a clue was obtained last week which led to the detection of nine thieves. Last Wednesday night three men were seen to get on the freight train at Port Jervis, shortly after dark. The next day, among other freight that was missing, were a number of sheep that had been consigned to certain cattle dealers in Jersey City. Suspicion at once fell upon James, Peter and Garrett Conklin.

The company's attorney dispatched an officer after the suspected parties, and after a tedious search on the mountains, they were found on Friday morning, surrounded by unmistakable proofs of their guilt. In the house of James Conklin, large quantities of freight mentioned were found, with other property that had evidently been on the train. The three Conklins were arrested and six confederates subsequently apprehended and taken to Port Jervis. At the hearing before Justice Clawson yesterday, they were all sentenced as severely as the law would permit. Peter Conklin having promised to give information which would lead to further arrest, no action was taken against him. The officers returned with him to Shin Hollow last night. It appears that barrels of beef, casks of ham, flour and other commodities have been thrown from the train at this point. The thieves would jump on the trains as they slowly ascended on a grade at certain points the freight was rolled off and quietly taken away by their confederates.

MILITARY BOARD.

A Military board is now in session in this city, acting under the orders of the Secretary of War, and by authority of the Congress of the United States. It is engaged in the work of prosecuting the new system of general regulations for the administration of the army of the United States. It is composed of Inspector General R. B. Marcy, Colonel Hoffman, Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Woods, Fifth Infantry, Major Richard J. Dodge, Third Infantry, and Major Andrew J. Alexander, Eighth Cavalry. These officers were all Major Generals in the active field service during the war of the rebellion which will engage the attention of the members, is the examination of all military laws enacted since the organization of the army, to the end that their work may not be inconsistant therewith, as required by the act under which they are proceeding.

PLEASONTON NOT REMOVED.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphed last evening as follows: Contrary to the rumors in circulation here, Pleasonton was not removed to-day, though some action was taken which is not made public. There is a rumor to the effect that the President made a formal request for a definite reply as to whether the Commissioner would resign, and that the removal was not made to-day in order that the reply sought for might be received. It is probable that the Free previous to his departure, gave some directions in regard to the office, the character of which will be learned to-morrow, or that an order displacing him will come from Long Branch in a day or two, since it is given out that under no amount of pressure will the Commissioner resign.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

About half-past two o'clock this morning the pugilist, Joe Coburn, became engaged in a dispute with a gambler, Geo. McCloud, in Mott's saloon, 211 Bowery, and soon came to blows, when McCloud drew a pistol, which was seized by Coburn, and in the struggle the pistol went off, the ball striking Coburn in the temple, inflicting a slight scalp wound. The police, attracted by the reports, arrested both and took them to the Tenth Precinct Station, where Coburn's wound was dressed. A man, named John Clark, who was passing in the street at the time of the affray, received the bullet from McCloud's pistol, which glanced from Coburn's head. Clark was wounded in the thigh. The ball was extracted.

THE NATHAN MURDERER.

The *Times* to-morrow publishes an interesting account of the pursuit of the forger the Nathan murderer, by Detective Pinkerton. When Police Superintendent Kelso's proclamation was issued, offering a reward for the arrest of the murderer, the latter was in Chicago. He subsequently fled to Galveston, Texas, and thence to Scotland, where his parents live. Pinkerton followed him to Scotland. His efforts to secure the fugitive's arrest were unsuccessful, but he ascertained beyond a doubt that Forrester was in Great Britain, and his escape was next to impossible. The British police are on the alert, and Pinkerton considers the murderer's capture almost certain, though some time may elapse before he is secured.

THE POISONING CASE.

The friends and relatives of the widow of Mr. Boffenberger, in Madison county, accused of poisoning her husband, state that if there is any truth in the report of arsenic having been found in the exhumed remains, it has been placed there by the relatives after death, in order to injure her. It is alleged also that several circumstances point to a deep laid conspiracy to secure the property of the deceased by this and other fraudulent means.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Supreme Court to-day heard arguments in the matter of the petition of Albert T. Yeaton, praying for the dissolution of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association and the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs, on the ground that it had violated its charter, in that its capital stock was not paid in cash, and that the laws under which its organization was effected were in other respects infringed. Decision reserved.

DISCHARGED.

August Picher, master of the ship Europa, accused of starving emigrants on a recent passage from Germany, was discharged by Commissioner Shields this morning, none of the complainants appearing.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Several regiments of the National Guard are court-martialing their members who failed to parade on the 12th of July. The Seventh has fined its delinquents twenty-five and fifty dollars each.

BOLD ROBBERY.

Mr. John Langenbahr, a Seventh street grocer, was chloroformed on Wall street, in broad daylight, on Monday, and robbed of $8,800. He was then carried to Staten Island, and left there insensible.

THE CITY FINANCES.

A meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next, for the consideration of the statements published in reference to the city finances.

PRONOUNCED INSANE.

An official commission to-day pronounced Benjamin J. Cahoon, a retired paymaster of the navy, against whom a suit for the defalcation of $23,000 is pending, insane.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED.

There were six proposals of bonds today, amounting to $1,647,750, at from 112 to 112 99. The awards will be $1,000,000 at from 112 to 112 99.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

A dispatch from Long Branch this morning announces the arrival of President Grant, son and Admiral Porter from Washington.

STAKEHOLDER.

Hugh Lamb was at New Orleans to-day agreed on as final stakeholder in the Mace-Coburn fight.

SAILED.

The Earl and Countess of Ellismere sailed for Liverpool to-day.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Ville de Paris, from Brest, has arrived.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN,
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH,
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

NEWS from the gold and silver mining districts of Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Arizona, gives a cheering account of successful operations. The weather has been highly favorable for out-door work.

THERE are rumors of impending troubles in Europe; this time between Austria and Russia. The apparent friendship existing between Prussia—or rather the Empire of Germany—and Russia, would seem to indicate that poor Austria stands a good chance of being effectually ground up between the upper and nether millstones.

THERE has been a great noise made about the granting of an annuity to Prince Arthur of England. We have heard all sorts of revolutionary talk about it, but when carried in the House of Commons, the vote was two hundred and seventy-six years to eleven nays. That little eleven served to leave the English masses, though.

PRINCE ARTHUR has received the allowance asked for, viz: $75,000 a year, in spite of the opposition of a portion of the English people, and he can now marry his brother's sister-in-law, with no fear of starvation. On the heels of this news comes the information that the reception accorded the Prince of Wales and his brother, in Ireland, was anything but complimentary to those gentlemen.

THE attempts of the English government to disperse the public meetings of the people, called to oppose the measures of Parliament are fraught with great danger, as they do little to allay the sullen undercurrent of thought, but on the contrary tend to aggravate the feeling of disquiet and dissatisfaction, which has become so apparent to the most casual observer, among the working people.

IF THERE is one thing more gratifying than another to those good people who combined together within the ranks of the Republican party, to elevate Gen Grant to the Presidency, it is the continued and grand reduction making and made in the public debt since his accession to the office. As promptly as comes the first day of the month follows the pleasing announcement of a new reduction amounting to millions. The last decrease, $8,701,976, will sicken the Democracy who would much sooner pay large taxes than that the administration should make such creditable record. Give us a Republican President, a few more years and our heavy national debt will be completely wiped out.

THE appointment of our honored townsman, Felix R. Brunot, Esq., as Commissioner of Indian affairs, will give great satisfaction wherever the sterling virtues and capacity of that Christian gentleman are known. We are informed from a reliable source, that whilst he would prefer not to accept the position, yet he feels it his duty to do so. Mr. Brunot is one of our most prominent, upright, progressive citizens, and is connected with one of our most successful and well known steel manufactories—Messrs. Singer, Nimick & Co. He will bring to the work an unsullied character, great intellectual strength and an iron will, which will enable him to solve, and successfully manage the difficult Indian question.

TURNER, the Titusville attorney and forger, was yesterday lodged in the Western Penitentiary, where unless the clemency of the National Government be extended towards him, he will be permitted to remain for fourteen years. The particulars of the escape of the unfortunate evil-doer and of his recapture, are fresh in the memory of our readers, and we now only refer to the subject, in order to award the proper degree of credit to the United States officials hereabouts, for the prompt manner in which this scoundrel and forger was first detected and convicted, and finally lodged in prison after his most desperate escape. If offenders against the United States laws were as summarily and as severely dealt with in other sections of country, there would be a much less number of them at large.

THE GAZETTE is attempting to inaugurate some tall swearing. Will it *swear* that the communication in its columns yesterday, in which it is said it is "only rivalled by the N. Y. *Times*," was not written by one connected with its staff?—*Post*.

We will state for the benefit of our inquiring friend, that the communication mentioned above, was furnished the GAZETTE for publication by one of our most intelligent and cultivated citizens, a sound Republican, who is not in the most remote way, or in any way directly, or indirectly connected with us, or our paper. Further than this, he was a brave soldier, *fighting on the Union side* during the war, and up to the time, when one of the *Post's* chivalric Southern brethern, sent a ball spinning into the ranks of the Boys in Blue, which caused our correspondent to leave the battle field, with one leg less than when he went on to it. All of the material allegations herein made on our simple statement we will *"swear to,"* if the *Post* demands it, and will have the manliness to print the above.

BOSTON is to have another Peace Jubilee—the world's Peace Jubilee this time—in which the former one is to be so far out-done as to sound like sublime silence when compared to it. A temple is to be built of a size that will warrant reporters in speaking of its hundred thousand enraptured auditors, should it ever be filled. Twenty thousand people with voices of more or less power or cultivation are to be the chorus on the stage, while two thousand instruments will make an orchestra, which in its turn, will make a noise which will doubtless strike the listening astronomers on the planet Mars, who have, in all probability, long ago distinguished Boston as the brightest spot on earth. Gilmore the Great is to manage the affair. He is now on his way to Europe to call on the various potentates who domineer over that continent, to inform them that they each have the permission of Gilmore and Boston to send one band of music to assist at the jubilee. In fact the arrangements are of the most stupendous character. Rumor says the only disappointment thus far, was that experienced when they were politely but firmly informed that it would not be possible for the Fort Pitt Foundry to furnish a battery of one thousand twenty inch columbiads in the limited time proposed. This is unfortunate, but in spite of it the attractions are to be so great as to bring such a throng of fellows in that the "hub" will be in danger of cracking.

NOW AFTER ANOTHER fearful boiler explosion has set the country to thinking on the dangers of steam, the old cry goes up that we in this country are too careless in the use of the great motive power, and protect human life too little from accidents arising from it. Not long ago we read an advertisement for a boy to take charge of a boiler and engine in a manufacturing establishment in the very heart of a populous district of this city. Now, an engine is a very difficult thing to understand, and a boiler a most dangerous implement of death, if not always under the close surveillance of a practically educated man. It is almost premeditated murder for any firm employing steam to hire incompetent engineers, or what is worse, boys who are as innocent as was Noah of the philosophy of the destructive agency in their keeping. We are quite sure that the great majority of the boilers in our neighborhood are in the charge of men and boys who beyond the knowledge of firing up and lowering the fires to diminish the pressure of steam, know nothing else. The lives of all about them at work and indeed of pedestrians and people residing in their neighborhoods are constantly and fearfully jeopardized. Cheap labor should never be sought for such grave and responsible places. All engineers should be tested as to their knowledge and capacity by competent scientists before they are entrusted with any situation in the correct performance of the duties of which so much depends.

THE annals of crime scarcely furnish a more cruel and sad homicide than that furnished yesterday morning in our local column. William Alexander, a colored cook, is the murderer of his wife Hulda, and that without the least cause. He pounded her head with a paving stone, on the street, until he had completed the hellish work, sufficiently to cause her death. We happen to know both of these parties, and are somewhat acquainted with their past histories and characters, and the circumstances surrounding the murder. Hulda, was a quiet, domestic girl, who had been well raised in a respectable family, in the District of Columbia, and her husband had been a slave in Virginia. Three years ago they were married, and almost from the day of their wedding, their troubles began. She was a bright, good looking, mulatto, and was naturally attractive to the young men of her acquaintance, whilst, he was as much the opposite as one could well imagine. Small, ill-shapen, ugly, and cherishing within him that terrible "green eyed monster," which haunted him by night and day. We do not learn that any cause for suspecting the fidelity of his wife was given, but her easy freedom among the gay associates of the family did not suit his jealous nature. He would force her to shun the society and the gaze of all her friends, and lock herself up out of sight of the world. Her disposition was mild and yielding, his, exacting and cruel. Twice she left her place as a hired servant, to live with him, and he as often allowed her almost to starve. At last she refused to obey his demands, and insisted in remaining a domestic in the family where she had been engaged. Hunted by this wretch and threatened, she scarcely dared to venture into the street. At last, under a plea that he was willing to have a final separation, he induced her to go with him to the Mayor's office and there left her. He skulked off and laid in wait, secluded in a back alley, through which he knew she would be obliged to pass, and as she approached dealt her a fatal blow on the head with a large stone. As she fell upon her knees, another, and another blow were added until the head was raw and covered with blood. After the deed was done the cowardly villain ran away, but was soon after caught and imprisoned. Hulda was carried into the house where she had been employed, and after lingering in an unconscious state until six o'clock the next morning she died. We are not the advocates of the gallows, but outraged justice will never cease to cry aloud for this fiend's punishment. We think he may as well prepare himself for death, as there appears to be no way of escape for him. It was a cold, cruel, premeditated murder of an inoffensive woman, by a cowardly villain.

THE LOAN AGAIN.

We did not, nor do we now, say that the new government funding loan is a *failure*. We *deny* that statement in toto, as made by our Democratic neighbor. We stated that the loan was yet "untaken," and gave several good reasons for it, the principal one being that at *present* the markets are flooded with seven per cents, and until these are taken up, the demand for "fives" can hardly be looked for. This is a very different state of affairs from the one over which the *Post* would fain chuckle. It would have its readers think that the loan—and therefore the financial management of the affairs of the Government—is a failure. It is not. A thing cannot be a failure so long as it is in progress. Up to the last day or so, subscriptions to this loan were still coming in, and we doubt not they are yet doing so. In reference to the *Post's* figures on the price of bonds and greenbacks, and its twaddle about the latter having been *forced* upon an unwilling people, without interest, etc., we will pass them by with the remarks in kind, that it does not require much *force work* to get people to accept greenbacks, and the country is vastly better off with them than it ever was without them. As a currency, which we are all pleased with, it is a great improvement on the class of wild-cat stuff, which was the rule under Democracy. The *Post* knows, or ought to know, that *the loan has not been withdrawn*. Its inquiry of us on this point is simply contemptible, and beneath the usual dignity of our neighbor. If the loan had been withdrawn from the markets, it should, and doubtless would, have said so. It could not say so truthfully, and it knew this. But in order to give the impression that it had been withdrawn, it asks, "will it inform the public whether the new five per cent. funding loan is in the market?" In order to show how disingenuous and utterly undignified this inuendo is, we will only point to the advertisement of Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., in the *Post*, in the column adjoining this very editorial, OFFERING THIS LOAN FOR SALE. In conclusion, we would refer our neighbor to the additional proof that the financial management of the affairs of the Government is at least further noticeable, furnished by the debt statement published yesterday morning. Another reduction of the National Debt during the month of July of $8,701,976, is sufficient to cause Democracy to utter another groan. It may be good for the country to go on reducing the debt, but it is awful severe on them. Boutwell need never expect to be hailed by them as a successful financier, so long as he shall continue to "blunt their claws," and to serve the people at the same time, by his persistent and successful efforts to reduce our national obligations, and thus lighten the burdens of the people.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NO. I.

Isaac Harris.

The peculiar circumstances under which the name that heads this page has been retired from public notice, warrant a departure from the rule, made necessary by the limited field in which we have proposed to work, to deal alone with the *Past*.

The infirmities of age, coupled with the wear and tear inseparable from a life of active business, and its varied successes and disappointments, commenced nearly twenty years ago, to leave their marks of steady inroad, on both the mind and body of this good man.

His presence has been so long missed, from commercial and church thoroughfares, amidst the noise and bustle of progress, passing quietly out of notice, until years of continued seclusion extends to him *Sepulture!* without the *grave*, "the deep, damp vault, the darkness and the worm."

This condition is alike the fate of Kings and Princes, and it will be well for such, if, in emerging from the ruins of their Kingdoms and Principalities, they are found in possession of as *saving* a record as that of our subject.

On the occasion of a recent visit to our Sister City, recollection of Isaac Harris, as a statistician and prophet came up, in viewing the magic growth of Allegheny, which, in 1829, contained about thirteen thousand inhabitants, and which his illy patronized book predicted would, perhaps, in twenty years contain an hundred thousand people.

In the midst of the pleasant surprise, and with a recollection stretching away back to boyhood, the latter in no part unpleasant, turning to a passing friend, the inquiry was ventured, "Where does our old citizen, Harris, reside?" receiving in answer, "Why, Isaac died several years since."

Not conscious of having had a "Van Winkle" sleep, with expressed wonder and more than a mental doubt, we hailed a *gray-coated Postoffice* carrier, called on grocer and apothecary, and to our inquiry in each case, received the uniform response, "Mr. Harris is dead."

Strange! Isaac Harris dead, and the fact unknown to a constant reader of the "dailies!" Impossible! A Christian and business man, identified with the rise and progress of Fort Pitt, to be permitted to pass away without some public recognition, with a pistol shot of the "old Block house," and hearing of the site of the old brick court house, in which latter he taught one of the first Sunday school classes organized in the State, appeared so improbable that a further effort was determined on.

We passed into the office of the chief magistrate of the city, and there for the first time had our hope confirmed, that the subject of inquiry was still in our midst! but not himself? a shattered wreck! with but a single light flickering from the mast-head; the *one* that, during the lightning and storm of life's sea, was ever bright, still gliding gently down the ebbing waters toward that haven of spiritual anchorage to which he had looked forward with an unfaltering hope.

Beautiful in its ruins! the gnarled oak of an hundred years' battle with the storm, at length is stripped of its graceful branches and foliage, and standing up as a monument of past glories, in the succeeding years puts out a single twig from its broken shaft to indicate its "last of earth." How beautiful, and yet how *sadly beautiful*. The shattered monarch of the forest affords but a feeble picture of the sadly beautiful spectacle presented by this man of Christian stature, who, standing on the verge of time, surrounded by the dimmed souvenirs of the conflicts of the past, still puts forth, as if in token of a living faith, that *little twig of foliage*, that speaks of God's continued mercy and care.

He is still conscious of the tenderness that clusters around his not yet vacant chair, and exhibits in *lucid* moments the shadowy and joyous memory of that glorious "Star of Bethlehem" that in earliest years had so signally pointed out the Christian's hope.

In this transition state, standing on the last ledge of Jehovah's foot stool, with the dews, and the sunshine of the christian pilgrim, lighting up, and softening, the frosty influences of approaching death, we can readily imagine that angel hands are beckoning him already to pass the earthly "Rubicon."

From the foregoing it will be understood that we had followed up the announcement made by Mayor Drum, in a vigilant and successful search for his residence, which was found on Sampson, a few doors east of Beaver street, a comfortable two story brick house, over which his affectionate life-companion and a devoted and intelligent married daughter preside, with the former of whom, an early and pleasant acquaintance had existed. Finding, as already intimated, that he was found in from which we purposed to draw refreshing draughts to satisfy the taste of the present and future public, was nearly exhausted and without clearness, the attention of the hostess-friend was called to the *first volume* of the series of annual Directories, edited by Mr. Harris, the most methodical, accurate and interesting one, which was absent from its place and supposed to be hopelessly loaned. Its absence from the catalogue of the "Mercantile Library," an institution almost cotemporary in birth with that publication, is a grave omission, which, if possible, has never small a matter to the generality of readers, shall be remedied.

Isaac Harris emigrated with his father, William Harris, to Pittsburgh, in the year 1801, and presenting, as he grew up to full boyhood, attractive and steady business qualities, was employed as assistant by Mr. Hugh Jelly, engaged in the grocery and dry goods trade. His place of business was on the southeast corner of the Diamond and Market street, in the three-story glazed fort brick house formerly kept as a tavern by William Irwin. The basement or first floor of this building was used by Mr. Hutton, a Lancaster man, as a fancy leather "currier shop." The second story, on Market front and corner, occupied by Jelly's store, was reached by a stairway of some twelve steps on Market street, closely bolted to the front wall, and extending from foot-way to platform, where, with all its inconvenience, the young Irishman, who has still many of his blood amongst us, succeeded to a first-class, prosperous business.

The maternal grandmother of President Grant's children, if living, would be able to join her contemporary playmates, occupants of the red and blue frame gables, in rehearsing the entertainments of humor and mintstick to which he so frequently invited them.

Sunday schools had their inception and birth during the vigorous manhood of Mr. Harris; and were viewed by both clergymen and elders of irreproachable piety, as dangerous innovations on the sanctity of the Sabbath, only reaching general adoption as auxiliaries to the great mission of the new dispensation, after years of denominational conflict.

The shorter and longer catechisms, with those of Heidelberg and Ogdensburg, were the four sources within the home circle sold, with closed doors, and bowed shutters, from which the wearied, and saddened children had to obtain knowledge—the two-thirds of whom were wanting in ability to understand either question or answer, but with enough of the Old Adam in them to incline not to venerate the Holy day, on which they considered they were martyrs to its stern requirements.

The evangelism of Wesley and Whitefield had reached the New World late in the last century, and was already the beginning of the new, breaking down the icy barriers of the old Scotch-Irish Sabbatarians, whose cold and inflexible orthodoxy forbade a ray of sunshine to enter the portals of Tabernacle or Home, and which recognized no community of social Christian joys—a mistake which has long since been fully and happily corrected by the church and people on "this side the water."

A smile on the first day of the week within the shadow of the church was viewed with disfavor, and a word of harmless wit considered profanity.

The Sabbath School was the result of the principles of love and close brotherhood, rendered unselfish, and growing out of new and *untaped* theology, *loosened* by the keen edge of Methodism, and *first* followed up to wholesome *practical* results by Presbyterians, and then embraced with all the promise of abundant fruitage by the Methodists, Baptists, Reformed English and German Episcopalians and Catholics, until finally planted throughout the whole Christian world.

Pittsburgh, under the auspices of one of the early fathers of the church, the Rev. Robert Patterson, assisted in after years by such zealous young men as Harris, Greensough and Arthurs, makes just claim to the honor of having first *struck* the heretofore sealed rock from which so many refreshing blessings have been poured out, and on which a nursery has been founded for the rearing of young and sensitive plants, for transplanting on high.

From a book containing the names of a large number of citizens of different denominations, engaging to meet and form a Sabbath School Society, and dated November, 1817, it would appear that the association, afterwards called the Sabbath School Union, originated in the personal exertions of this diligent and persevering servant of Christ; and for some years after this period, he was chiefly depended upon for the collection of the necessary funds, and was frequently found visiting and addressing those precious seminaries of youthful piety and virtue."—Biographical sketch of Rev. E. P. Swift.

Wherever the credit may fall—Pittsburgh or Philadelphia—and on which of God's workers the inspiration was first showered, enabling him to give bold and practical development to the divine idea, is of little consequence, in view of the glorious spectacle presented in the gathering of the "little lambs" together as the "hen gathereth her chickens under her wing;" and flitting millions, otherwise lost, to join in the everlasting chorus of praise "around the throne of God!"

The sister cities can afford to divide the honors, and the unselfish philanthropist, and Christian for whom we claim, could he counsel with his friends, would withhold all title, and ask that the praise be given to the "Master" whom he serves.

Mr. Harris carried his business energy, and executive thoroughness, into the Church and the Sabbath School. His earnestness deserved and won success, and his active membership in the Second Presbyterian congregation for nearly fifty years, under the pastorates of Mr. Hunt, Mr. Swift and Mr. Blythe, especially during its location on Diamond street, on the very spot where the troops under Major Grant were by imprudence drawn into an Indian ambuscade, together with the leading place given him in popularizing the new system of Sabbath education, entitles his memory, or rather the recollection of his deeds, to be carefully cherished.

The visit of Gen. La Fayette as the guest of the nation in 1824, during which he accepted the hospitalities of the people of Pittsburgh, was taken, as the first grand occasion, for the display of these "infant" organizations, which took place on the morning after the reception by the civic and military authorities, at "Bell's Orchard" on the Greensburg turnpike, now or recently the Ninth ward.

Many of the thousands, who on that bright May morning stood in open ranks, stretching from Diamond street to Sixth avenue, on the east-side footway of Wood street, are still living and gladly remember the gay silk badges bearing the likeness of the distinguished visitor, which in many instances were preserved in Sunday book and Bible, as *markers*; and like "the little crab-apple blossom," plucked on the bridal tour, and exhibited on the fiftieth anniversary, may still hold their place in the sacred caskets, in perfect preservation.

None of this juvenile army were neglected in the *distribution* through the careful vigilance of the teachers.

How the little hearts that pulsated under these gay colors leaped, as they listened to the story of his heroism, and joined hands with the companion officer of Washington, as he passed along their lines; and then, with a "God bless you," and a few words of farewell, from the steps of the "Cross Keys," kept by William McCullough, since known as the Mansion House, and now of the past, on the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, whence, as preparatory to the continuance of his journey, he was escorted to the Lodge Room of the A. Y. Masons under the same roof, and of course as customary with the craft of that day luxuriously entertained.

The mission of Isaac Harris, we may say, without running into details, as citizen and Christian, was an earnest, hopeful and beneficent one, meeting the reverses of the former with the consolations of the latter, and marching meekly and confidently forward to the *goal* of the Christian shorn of all else than home love and his "integ rity."

J. R. Mc.

FIRST PITTSBURGH DIRECTORY.

Some of our city papers have fallen into error in regard to who was the publisher of the first Pittsburgh Directory, as well as the date of its publication, and have given our late respected citizen, Isaac Harris, the credit of issuing it. I have a copy of the first one now lying before me, (perhaps the only existing copy,) entitled; "The Pittsburgh Directory for 1815; Containing the Names, Professions and Residences of the Heads of Families, and Persons in Business, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. With an Appendix, Containing a Variety of Useful Information. Pittsburgh: Printed by James M. Riddle, Compiler and Publisher. 1815."

The volume is a small octavo of 154 pages, and the compiler says in his preface, that "the difficulties naturally attending the first *attempt of the kind of this kind*, will, to candid reflecting minds, be a sufficient apology for the errors which may appear, &c." He informs us that there are three weekly papers published in the borough, besides two periodical literary works, and he rates the population at upwards of 9 000. Two steamboats had been built here—the New Orleans, Vesuvius, Etna and Buffalo, besides one lately launched and another on the stocks.

They had three Banks—the Bank of Pennsylvania, with James O'Hara for its President; the Bank of Pittsburgh, Wm. Wilkins, President; and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, John Scull, editor of the GAZETTE, President. Also, a "Humane Society," "to alleviate the distresses of the poor—to supply the wants of the hungry, the naked and the aged—to administer comfort to the widow, the orphan, and the sick;" and, although dead like-wise a "Chemical and Physiological Society," presided over by Walter Forward, with Harmar Denny for Secretary, and Lewis Peterson, (still living,) for librarian. Of churches there were eight—First Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian, Seceder, Covenanter, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, German Lutheran, and Roman Catholic; and we may say that the number of churches has fully kept pace with the increase in population, down to this day. But in the "Permanent Library Company," our interest centres. They had about two thousand volumes, and were provided with a room in the Court House. The President of the Company was Rev. Francis Herron, and among the Directors were such men as Samuel Roberts, Benjamin Bakewell, John M. Snowden, Henry Baldwin, Wm. Wilkins, Robert Patterson and Walter Forward.

Cannot "Rip" or somebody else tell us what has become of the treasures of that early day. *There* was a library of twice or thrice the number of volumes, in proportion to population, that we now have in our Mercantile Library; and yet we put on airs on account of superior intelligence. It looks rather like deterioration.

A. F. M.

The Place of Surrender.

It has been popularly reported that the first interview between the two commanders took place under an apple tree, which has consequently been invested with historic associations. This is false. The fact is, that, in the morning of the 9th of April, General Lee, with a single member of his staff, was resting under an apple tree, when Colonel Braddock, of General Grant's staff, rode up under a flag of truce, saying, that if General Lee remained where he was, General Grant would come to him by the road the latter was then pursuing. This was the only interview at or near the apple tree; and it might be mentioned here, that the following day Col. Marshall, who attended Gen. Lee on the occasion, was surprised to find Federal soldiers hacking at the tree, and was amused at their idea of obtaining from it mementos of the surrender. Obtaining news of Grant's approach, General Lee at once ordered Colonel Marshall to find a fit and convenient house for the interview. Colonel Marshall applied to the first citizen he met, Mr. Wilmer McLean, and was directed to a house vacant and dismantled. He refused to use it; and Mr. McLean then offered to conduct him and the general to his own residence, a comfortable frame house, with a long portico and a convenient "sitting-room," furnished after the bare style of the times.

The house was about half a mile distant from Gen. Lee's camp. The Confederate commander was attended only by one of his aides, Col. Marshall, a youthful, boyish-looking scion of the old and illustrious Marshall family of Virginia, who had been the constant companion of Gen. Lee in all his campaigns, and, as his private secretary, had done good literary service in the preparations of reports of battles, &c., which are now historical. With Grant, there were several of his staff-officers; and a number of Federal generals, including Ord and Sheridan, entered the room, and joined in the slight general conversation that took place there.

The interview opened without the least ceremony. The story has been frequently repeated, that Gen. Lee tendered his sword and that Gen. Grant returned it with a complimentary remark. There was no such absurdity. Gen. Lee wore his sword (which was not his usual habit;) and, on the exchange of salutations, Gen. Grant remarked, "I must apologize, general, for not wearing my sword; it had gone off in my baggage when I received your note." Gen. Lee bowed, and at once, and without further conversation, asked that Gen. Grant would state, in writing if he preferred it, the terms on which he would receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia. Gen. Grant complied by sitting at a table in the room, and writing with a common lead-pencil the note so well remembered.—*From* OLD AND NEW *for August.*

A Tale of the Tiger

The wickedness of Saratoga and Long Branch has been so thoroughly explained and commented upon that it is refreshing to learn of the existence of compensating influences which sometimes counteract the gilded enticements of those places. The story is of a husband and wife at Long Branch, the former given to nightly visits to the lair of Chamberlain's tiger, and the latter affectionately solicitous of his welfare in the encounter with that royal beast. Wisely refraining from curtain-lectures, the wife undertook a more audacious and effective means of reform. Attiring herself in her husband's best broadcloth and tightest pair of dress boots, this "woman who dared" followed her dissipated lord to his evening haunt, and, when he was anxiously awaiting the turn of the cards after coppering the ace, blew a cloud of smoke across the table into his face to attract his attention and calmly put ten dollars on the king. The story concludes with the rapid and terrified exit of the husband, followed by his successful wife, and the extraction of a promise, on the way home, of future abstinence from the green table. If this tale is to be credited, we no longer wonder at the determination of Mr. Morrissey to vigorously exclude ladies from his temple of play, for a few such wives would break the bank before the season is over.

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET---- CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

MINERAL WATER HEADQUARTERS!

JUST RECEIVED! DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!
25 cases Congress Water.
50 cases St. Louis, Michigan, Magnetic Spring Water.
13 cases Hawthorne Spring Water.
19 cases High Rock Congress Water.
5 cases Saratoga Water.
5 cases Katalysine Gettysburg Water.
Excelsior, Vichy, Kissingen and Blue Lick Waters on draught from the Great Frost King Fountain.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

SCIENCE ADVANCES.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have spared no pains or expense, after years of careful study and sifting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.
Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.
THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Rheumatic Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded.
Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,"
(Late Hill & [illegible])
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well. It has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.
URIAH HAGUE, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
Send for Price List. m13:s38

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE
AT
WILLIAM
Fans! Fans! Fans!
Palm Leaf,
Willow, Chinese,
Fancy Wood, Linen,
And Silk Fans,
From 5 cents up.
At 6½c., Children's Fancy Hose
At 12½c., Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves,
At 50c., Ladies Colored Kid Gloves,
At 50c., Ladies' Poplin Skirts, printed borders.
At 75c., Ladies' White Skirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 25c., Gents' Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, as good as generally sold at 50c.
Ladies' Underwear.
Gents' Underwear.
Gents' White Dress Shirts.
Gents' Calico and Chintz Shirts.
Gents' Paper Collars, a large stock just received at very low prices.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers.
A new lot of Sailor Hats.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas very cheap.
Summer Shawls, at lower than manufacturer's prices.
Lace Shawls and Jackets, selling at bargain prices.
White Goods, Trimmings,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
ALL AT THE LOWES
Wholesale a
WILLIAM
165, 167 and 169 Fede

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES'
Muslin & Cambric Undergarments
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JUST OPENED,
A Lot of Ladies' New Style
HAIR CLOTH BUSTLES.
THE
Estelle and Rainbow Scarf
OR SHOULDER WRAPS,
For the Sea Side and Mountain Wear,
VERY CHOICE AND HANDSOME GOODS.
NOW OPEN.
A FULL LINE OF
MIDNIGHT'S KNITTING YARNS,
In all the new shade mixtures.
German and American Zephyr
All new plain shade mixtures.
WHITE & COLORED JAVA
And Other Makes of Canvas
FOR ZEPHYR WORK.
All at Low Prices,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham; its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap27:n26

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, get BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS
AT
SEMPLE'S.
AT 25 CENTS.
1 Case Dark Gray Poplins,
Slightly Imperfect—a Great Bargain.
At 12½c., Striped Hernanies, worth 30c.
At 25c., Striped and Figured Grenadines, a bargain.
At 18¾c., Striped Dress Linens, worth 37½c.
At 25c., Fine French Organdies, worth 37½c.
At 25c., Buff and White P. K.'s, very cheap.
At 12½c., Light and Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 8¾c., Fast Colored Calicoes, good for the price
At 15c., 27 inch. wide Linen Toweling, a special bargain.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Towellings, Table Napkins,
Turkey Red Table Damasks,
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens,
Shirting and Furniture Checks, Tickings,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins,
Cotton Batting for Comforts and Quilts,
Cassimeres for Men and Boys' Wear,
Rob Roy and Eastern Country Flannels,
ALL AT OLD PRICES.
Foreign and Domestic Dress Ginghams,
A new stock of all Wool Poplin Plaids,
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
Mourning Dress Goods,
Black Alpacas, &c.,
T POSSIBLE PRICES,
nd Retail, at
SEMPLE'S,
ral Street, Allegheny.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
FOR PURIFYING THE BLO

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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GEORGE B. HILL,

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

☞ $30,000 to Loan on Mortgages. Apply immediately.

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

☞ SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1871.

All business in the gold market to-day was between 112 and 112¾, with the larger part of the transactions at 112¾—closing prices. Clearances $18,000,000, and at close $64 was paid for borrowing. Government bonds continue quiet and firm to the close, and money remained as for long time easy at 2@3. Stocks more active to-day, and the general course of the market was an upward movement, being most marked in Northwest common and preferred, Union Pacific, Hannibal and St. Joe, based on a rumor to the effect that the Lake Shore Company was about to lease the Toledo and Wabash Road, and both these roads to combine up the Hannibal and St. Joe Road.

Exchange long 110.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of '62, 114¾@'64, 113¾@'65, 113¾@'65 new, 113¾@'67, 113¾@'68, 113¾@'10, 113¾; currency, 6's, 114¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mariposa, 4's; do preferred 55; Canton 78; Cumberland 40; Western Union 88¾; Quick Silver 12; Pacific Mail 47¾; Adams Express 82; Wells-Fargo 44¾; American 93½; United States 54¾; New York Central 97¾@ Scrip 93¾; Erie 28¾; do preferred 58; Harlem 128½; do preferred 133; Reading 114¾; Michigan Central 98¾; Michigan Southern 87¾; Illinois Central 122; Pittsburgh 130¾; North Western 71; do preferred, 84; Cleveland and Columbus 96; New Jersey Central, 105¾; Rock Island, 107¾; St. Paul, 60¾; do preferred, 80¾; Wabash, 42¾; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Toledo, 140; Central Pacific Bonds, 98¾; Union, 87½.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee 6's, 78¾; new do 72¾; Virginia 6's, 64; new do, 62¾; Missouri 6's, 95¾; North Carolina, 42; new do, 25.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5 20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113
U. S. 5-20 1862	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. S. R. R.	99
U. S. 5-20 1865	114	C. P. R. R.	99
U. S. 10-40	113¾	Cy Pacifics	114¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals Soda, 4½.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of notice; fair to medium, 12@14; prime to choice, 16@18.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged at 6@7 cts, as to quality.

BEANS—Prime Navy, $2.25 per bushel and market almost bare.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 32@35c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—The inquiry is light and mainly for small lots, while prices remain unchanged, 80@85 per bushel.

COTTON—We can report sales to upholsterers at 15 cts per lb.

CEDAR LUMBER—Sales of 1 inch boards at $100 per 1,000 feet. Cedar Posts, 45@50 cents each.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 24—usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—The general impression among dealers seems to be that prime factory cheese have touched bottom and that it is a pretty safe investment at present prices. We continue to quote prime Ohio Goshen at 10¾@11; prime Factory, 9¾@10; Dairy, 8@9.

COUNTRY LARD—Notwithstanding the stock is reduced and the receipts have fallen off somewhat, the market is quiet and prices unchanged, 9@10c.

EGGS—Commission houses all agree in reporting a very dull market, and, notwithstanding the receipts are by no means large, the supply is considerably in excess of the demand. Strictly fresh may be quoted at 15@16—most of the sales at the inside quotation.

FLOUR—There is no improvement in the demand for flour, and the market continues dull and weak, with a drooping tendency; buyers continue to hold off, in anticipation of a further decline, while holders, particularly those who have much stock, are anxious to realize. In Chicago and Milwaukee there has been a decline of 25@37½ cts per bbl within the past week. We quote nominally at $6 50@6.75 for spring extras; $6.87@7.00 for choice to fancy baker's; $7.00@7.50 for choice and $8.00@8.50 for good to choice winter wheat.

FRUITS—The arrivals of apples liberal, but with a steady demand and prices unchanged, $3 50@4.00 for good to prime, and $4.50 for choice. Peaches are being sold at from $1.00 to $1.75 per box, according to quality and condition. Plums, $3.25@4.00 per box. Blackberries, $6.00@7.00 per stand or $1.00@1.25 per bucket. Oranges and Lemons very dull.

GRAIN—The grain market is unsettled and prices very irregular, so much so that it is difficult to give quotations. The case is some little inquiry for old red wheat, and this market is almost bare; however, there is no improvement in prices. $1.35@1.40 for fair to prime. New red is still quoted at $1.15@1.20. New Oats quotable at 46@48c, buying, and 49@50 selling—sale 1 car mixed, old and new, at 53. Old stock 56@58c, by the car load—usual advance for small lots in store. Corn is reported a light supply but there is no advance in prices; we quote nominally at 65c for mixed car; 66@67 for mixed shelled, and 70@72 for prime yellow shelled. Rye is quotable at 73@75c—we can report a sale of one car at 74c. Thus far we have heard of no sales of Barley. Consequently, there are no established quotations; brewers seem disposed to hold off until they have obtained more reliable news in regard to the yield of the new crop.

GROCERIES—The market is reported moderately active with a volume of business in the aggregate but there is no change whatever to make in quotations. Sugars are reported offish in the east, particularly in New York, and the same is true of Rio Coffee, though there is no decline, and importers, generally although anxious to realize, seem unwilling to make concessions in order to effect sales.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19½; Prime, 18¾; Good, 17¾; Low, 16¾; Roasting, 15@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 50; Havemyer & Eiders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other Drips, 50@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¼@12.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; No. 1, 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; Yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

HEMP—Is scarce but the demand is light and prices unchanged, $150 per ton.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 22@30 cts per lb for choice.

HIDES—Green Hides, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 12; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 16@18; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUNKS—Quoted as follows: Sheep, 2½@3c; Lamb, 2c.

HAY—Baled is reported a shade firmer in consequence of diminished receipts, though there is no change to make in quotations, $18@24 per ton on wharf and track.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl. Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is reported quiet and unchanged; Bran may be quoted at $20@22, and Middlings at $24@26.

OILS—Quiet and unchanged. $3.00@3.50 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh manufacture) quoted at 72@75 in round lots, and 75c in a jobbing way.

PEANUTS—Scarce and held firmly at 11 cts. per lb.

POULTRY—Sales at 50@60 cts per pair for young, and 70@80c for old.

POTATOES—Stock in hands of commission men very light but there are enough coming in from the adjoining country to supply the demand; we continue to quote at $2.00@2.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7@7¾; sugar cured, 10¾@11c; ribbed sides, 8¾@9c; clear, 9¾@10c. Breakfast Bacon, 14c sugar cured hams, 15¾@16c. Dried Beef, 18c. Lard, 11@11¾, the outside figures for refined. Mess Pork, $15.50.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4½ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $1.80@1.85 and Timothy at $1.25@1.50. No inquiry for and nothing doing in Clover Seed.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts. Sicily, (Oranges and Lemons) very dull.

WATER MELONS—Sold to-day at $10@18 per 100, according to quality and condition.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1871.

CATTLE.

It was generally expected at the close of last week that the market this week would be a hard one, and these expectations have been partially realized. However, the arrivals thus far have not been as large as anticipated, and, consequently, trade is not as bad as many of the commission men expected it would be; prices, as compared with last week, are lower, fully ¼ of a cent, which is a very slight decline, when we take the eastern markets into consideration. The average quality is hardly up to the usual standard, the bulk of the offerings consisting of the common and medium grades, and, consequently, strictly prime cattle sold more readily and at relatively better prices than the kind above referred to. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, below annexed, 5¾ is the highest price reported; however, there were some lots of extra on sale that would have brought 5¾, but they were held above this figure—5¾ is now reported as the top of the market and nothing but what can be denominated strictly No. 1 will command that price.

Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold for:	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Quinn to Gallagher	32	34,200	4 75
Quinn to Hillock	19	19,470	4 75
Forehand to Reed	19	14,600	3 62
Waddle to Endress	17	20,450	5 25
McCullough to Gallagher	37	39,500	4 50
" " Baker	42	39,020	4 37
Kline to Westhoffer	13	24,350	5 20
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold for:			
Sadler, H & Co to Kline	18	20,250	5 15
McCoy & To Gallagher	57	60,180	4 50
Tipton to Akers & H	13	16,150	5 50
Smith, Watson & Briggs:			
Mulholland to Rothermine	18	19,300	4 80
Sherrell to Hadden & Co	35	42,210	5 15
Browning to Longnecker	16	16,680	4 75
Wilson to E Young	18	20,220	4 95
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold for:			
Johnston to Swogart	3	3,140	4 50
Cherry & Co to Bear & Co	9	7,060	3 50
" "	21	17,970	3 60
Gross to Selzer	15	12,980	3 25
Crabbs to Doester	22	20,160	4 05
McClain to Longnecker, bull	1	1,270	3 00
Reed to Evans	16	16,110	5 00
Reed to Wright & M	2	2,580	5 50
Sadler, Haven & Co, sold for:			
Woods to Hedges & T	94	$61.75 per head	
Brown to Kline	18	20,250	5 15
Ward to Selzer	15	18,150	5 25
Carpenter & M to Dalton	40	46,620	5 50
" " " "Olmus & Z	37	46.8 0	5 25
" " " Dalton	16	28,880	5 30
" " " Bear	20	21,560	4 90
MISCELLANEOUS SALES.			
Host to Keller	26	19,860	3 90
" " Gross	25	19,100	4 05
Clark to Bruce	20	16,570	4 10
Tarasher to Lamb—bulls	22	17,760	2 90
Bender to Keller	41	38,010	
Kelly to Palmer	16	21,430	5 30
Hanks to Lamb	21	19,840	4 30
Hinkston to Auil & M	23	19,600	4 80
Thayer to Voltz—bulls	20	16,830	2 75
Whitlesey to Carter	20	20,050	5 30

SHEEP.

The arrivals thus far have been fair and with unfavorable advices from the east, the market is reported as being in favor of buyers, the tendency downward. Eastern buyers allege that prices are entirely too high here for the condition of the market, and from all we can learn, they are about right—there is no little or no margin at present prices. Prime to extra 100 to 110 lb sheep cannot be quoted above 5@5¼; fair grades 4½@4¾. Wool time last week brought 5¼@5½; good to prime 48@50 in averages, 42@45, and common, 33@36. Lambs are in good many offering and much inquiry for them; we quote at 5@6¾ cts per lb—one buncn averaging about 60 lbs sold at the outside quotation. Hogs, as the reader has no understand, are hard stock in this eastern markets, as they generally reach there in bad condition.

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Callahan to Erisman	387	39,500	4 60
Newton to Pearce	191	20,060	4 35
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OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY August 2, 1871.

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CRUDE.

Sales in lots of some 4,000 bbls spot at 32½; seller August, 32½; all year, 31¾@31½; buyer all year, 32¾. Sale 2,0 0 bbls August, Foster delivery, at 31.75; and some 15 cars, at Parker, at same figure.

REFINED.

Sale 500 bbls August at 35. Spot quoted at 34½; September, 35¼@35½; October, 35½@35¾c.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Vista Oil Works 308, account Duncan & Y; Cosmos O W 148, account same; Cosmos O W 54, account H McKeevy; Tarentum O W 30, account P Hutchinson; Radiant O W 302, account Bates & G; Brilliant O W 1,170 account Lockhart, F & Co; Brilliant O W 85, account J Marshall; Fairview O W 352, account Duncan & Y; Spray O W 228, account L Hepler; Superior O W 240, account T Hackett; Levi Oppenheimer 80, account T P Miller; Peerless Oil Works 468, account Duncan & Y.

Total..... 3,569

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Kirk, Garrick & Irons, 219 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total..... 438 bbls.

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Wm. Mckeivy & Co. 316 bbls refined oil. to Logan, Bro., Philadelphia.

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Kirkpatrick & Logan 274 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro, & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & 150 Co. bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bros., 250 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 412 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 634 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Lochnar, F. & Co., 686 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Oil Co., 35 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 114 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Montgomery, K & Co. 300 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Bryan & Mills, 65 bbls paraffine to E. F. Milliken, N. Y.

Total..... 4,963 bbls

[By P. & A. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 1:15 P. M.—Crude (spot) refined; spot 24¼@24¼c; August, first half 25@25½c; September 25¼@25½c.

NEW YORK, August 2, 12 M.—Market quiet but steady. Crude held at 34c by receivers, with 13½c bid by refiners. Refined: spot nominally 25c; no transactions reported.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 2, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and nothing doing; offering at $4.75@4.80. No sales.

TITUSVILLE, August 2, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet, at $4.45.

OIL CITY, August 2, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet. Lower Creek $4.75@4.80; Oil City $4.95@5.00. Weather close and hot.

PARKERS, August 2, 12 M.—Market quiet; very little inquiry. We quote prices at $4.75@4.85.

TITUSVILLE, August 2, 12 M.—Not much change in prices; $4.35@4.40.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 2, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No 2 spring opened dull but closed firmer at $1.00¾ cash; 98¾c August; this afternoon the market was firm at 99¼c August.

CORN—No 2 mixed opened dull at 41½c August; 41¾c September; this afternoon active and advanced to 42¾c August.

OATS—No 2 active but unsettled; regular held at 36c.

RYE—No 2 easier at 52¾c.

BARLEY—No 2 stronger at 64@65c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and held at 92c for iron-bound.

PORK—Mess weak held at $13,25 cash or August.

LARD—Quiet and held at 9¼@9¾c.

HOGS—Closed dull at $5.37¼@5.70.

CATTLE—Held at $2.12½@5.25.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 4,000.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs 3,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 2—Cotton in light demand and unchanged for uplands; sales 2,046 bales at 19¾c for middlings. Flour—Receipts 10,103 bbls; heavy and 10@15c lower; sales 8,800 bbls at $4.35@5 for superfine western and state; $5.25@6.50 for common to extra western and State; $5.50@6.10 for good to choice do; $6.05@6.75 for common to choice white wheat western extra; $5.30@6.25 for common to good extra Ohio; $5.50@7 for common to choice extra St. Louis. Rye flour lower; sales 325 bbls at $4.75@5.85. Corn meal easy; sales 600 bbls at $3.35@3.85; western $4@4.10. Whisky in moderate request and lower; sales 200 bbls at 95¾c. Grain—Wheat—Receipts 81,392 bushels; heavy and 3@5c lower, and holders are anxious to realize; fair demand at an advance; sales 72,000 bush at $1.28@1.32 for No 2 spring afloat; chiefly $1.30, and $1.30@1.35 for soft do; $1.32@1.33 for No 1 spring; latter very choice, $1.34; 1,000 bush for delivery in winter red and amber western; $1.32@1.35 for soft do; $1.28@1.40 for red and amber southern; $1.33@1.50 for white western. Rye dull, barley nominal. Barley malt in moderate request with sales of 700 bush Canada at $1.35. Corn—Receipts 35,775 bush; very active and 1@2c lower and an active home trade; good export, moderate speculative demand; sales 305,000 bushels at 63@65½c for inferior and common western mixed 64¾@65½c; good to choice do closing at 66¾c; prime yellow do 68@70c. Oats; receipts 11,256 bushels. Oats in moderate request and lower; 60@61c for western; 63@67c for Ohio. Hay more active and very firm at $1.25 for shipping; $1.30@1.50 for retail lots. Hops in good request and firm at 12@23c for California; 10@17c State; 15@15c for eastern; 8@13c for western. Leather quiet and weak for hemlock; sale of 150 hds Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights at 26@28c; California do 25@28c; Orinoco do 24@27½c. Wool quiet and firmly held at full prices; extra Ohio quoted at 61@62c for pulled; 45@47½c for spring clip; California 38@42½c. Coffee dull and unchanged; 800 bags Rio at 16c. Sugar heavy; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; 400 hhds at 10@11c for Demarara, and 10@11c for Cubs. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet at 8@9c. Petroleum firm; 14c for crude; 25c for refined. Provisions; pork firmer and in better demand; 1,000 bbls at $13.85@14 for new mess; $11@11.50 for prime; $12.@12.75 for new prime mess; also 2500 bbls mess for September, October and January at $14. Beef quiet; 800 bbls at $10@13 for plain mess; $13@16 for extra. Beef hams inactive; $18@20 for tierce. Beef, nominal; $26@27 for prime mess and India. Cut meats quiet; 12@13c for hams; 5¾@6¾c for shoulders; Middles active; sales 800 boxes P. T. Lard steady and offered heavy; sales 750 tierces at 9¾@10¾c for steam; 10¾c for kettle rendered; also 90 tierces, August at 10¾c. Butter quiet; 12@20c for western; 15@18c for State. Cheese unchanged; 7@11c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot in good request and a shade firmer at 22¾@23¼c for lake. Pig iron rather more active and steady, at $34.50@36 for Scotch; American active and firm at $33@36; bar without decided change, at $73@74 for refined; English and American steel quiet; 12½c gold for Russia. Nail steady; $4.35 for cut; $5.75@6.25 for clinch, and 10¾@11c for horse shoe.

LATEST.—Flour closed heavy, 10@15c declined on sales of 8,200 bbls for shipping grades and extra. Wheat closed steady at a decline of 1½ to 3 at $1.27@1.30 for No 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring afloat, and $1.35@1.41 for winter red and amber western. Corn closed at 64¼c for prime western mixed afloat. Oats closed dull, with but little or no offering here so for some weeks past, and that there must soon be a decline here or an advance there; and from all that we can learn, the latter is about right—there is no little or no margin at present prices. Prime to extra 100 to 110 lb sheep cannot be quoted above 5@5¼; fair grades 4½@4¾. Wool time last week brought 5¼@5½; good to prime 48@50 in averages, 42@45, and common, 33@36. Lambs are in good many offering and much inquiry for them; we quote at 5@6¾ cts per lb—one bunch averaging about 60 lbs sold at the outside quotation. Hogs, as the reader has no understand, are hard stock in this eastern markets, as they generally reach there in bad condition.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Cotton dull and nominal; asking 19¾c for middling. Flour dull and unchanged; family $5.50@5.60. Wheat dull and drooping; red winter $1.10@1.12. Corn quiet and unchanged at 51@52c. Rye dull but unchanged at 80@85c. Barley dull but nominally unchanged at 80@90c. Barley quiet and unchanged; winter nominally at 80@90c. Groceries dull and quiet and unchanged. Western lambs, we understand, are hard stock in this eastern markets, as they generally reach there in bad condition.

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Callahan to Erisman	387	39,500	4 60
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Standard Oil

HOME NEWS.

Goat Trespassers.—Some citizens near the Court house own a few goats. These goats have wandered into the Court house yard and damaged the shade trees planted there by the Commissioners. We mention this for the goats' sake, as unless they are kept up, their death has been resolved on. The owner is advised to withdraw them from the impending danger, if he values their lives.

Killed by the Cars.—Information has been received of the killing on the A. V. R. R. of a man named James Boyd, a supposed resident of this city, near Parker's landing, yesterday morning. He was struck by the fast freight east at an early hour, and the mutilated body was discovered by a train coming west. No further particulars concerning the accident have been ascertained.

A Thieving Servant.—A colored servant living with Mrs. Easton, on Roy, at No. 16 Federal street, Pittsburgh, took her departure in a sudden and a suspicious manner last Friday evening. An inspection of the household goods revealed the facts that a lot of underg rments, silks, a parasol, etc., were missing. A police officer succeeded yesterday in recovering the stolen goods at No. 18 Church alley. No arrests have been made.

A Midnight Disturbance.

About half-past twelve o'clock this morning there was quite a commotion on Wylie street, near Fifth avenue. The rapping of maces resounded on the midnight air, and the tramp of policemen's heavy boots was heard in all directions. A crowd gathered, upon a survey of the scene of tumult, that Johnny Robinson had committed some disorderly act, and when a officer attempted his arrest a number of Johnny's cronies interfered and rescued him. The friends of Johnny were captured and locked up, but Johnny himself escaped.

The Late Suicide.

Mr. R. A. Clark, the husband of the woman who committed suicide at the Union Depot Hotel, visited the rooms of Burns & Kane, undertakers, yesterday, and made the necessary arrangements for the interment of the remains. He states that he, together with his wife, came to this country from Scotland about two years ago; that the jewelry which was pawned was worth $2,000; and that he expected that more money than the sum mentioned could be obtained from it. He requested that the remains be interred in this vicinity, and presented a lady with a costly gold ring, upon her promising to take care of the grave.

Compromised.

Yesterday District Attorney Swoop received instructions from Commissioner Pleasonton to settle the following revenue cases on the annexed terms.

Paul Blasey, for selling liquors by retail without paying special tax; upon payment of tax and costs.

Robert Beadling for selling distilled spirits at retail without paying special tax; upon payment of $10 and costs.

Charles H. Elliott, for selling and removing cigars therefrom, before stamps thereon; failing to keep proper books and make proper returns, upon payment of $400 and costs.

James Noell, for carrying on business of cigar dealer, on which he was indicted, upon payment of $500 and costs.

The People's Monthly.

The August number of this excellent illustrated paper has been placed on our table. It exhibits a decided improvement on previous issues. The first page contains a cut presenting a most striking likeness of our handsome and distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. William McCandless, who is the subject of the biographical sketch. Other illustrations are: "Widow Brittain's Reward," "Looking Aloft," "Pennsylvania Female College, &c. The fullness of the standard of excellence attained by the Harpers and other publishers. The reading matter, both original and selected, is unexceptionally good, and the paper, taken all in all, is alike creditable to our city and the enterprising publishers, Messrs. McKnight, Lowry & Co.

Fifth Avenue Market.

A meeting of the citizens of the Sixth, Seventh and Fourteenth wards was held last evening at the Relief Engine House, with a view to the opening of the new Fifth avenue market. The meeting came to order by calling Samuel Morrow to the chair and appointing Evan Jones Vice President and James Bean and Mr. Glass Secretaries. A committee of forty was appointed and James McGiness chosen permanent chairman of the same, with power to call the meeting together and make the necessary arrangements, and be ready to act when notice shall have been given by the Market Committee now organizing. A grand demonstration is expected. A vote of thanks was given to the Relief Company for their kindness in permitting the use of their hall.

A Rare Chance for Investment in a Paying and Prosperous Business.

We call attention to the advertisement of the offer for sale, by Messrs. Owens, Lane, Dyer & Co., of an interest in their extensive Machine Works, at Hamilton, Ohio. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, thoroughly reliable in all matters, thus speaks of the unusual opportunity for good investment afforded: To the enterprising mechanic, or capitalist, with means to invest, and energy to engage in manufacturing, this must be a rare opportunity. The well established reputation of their machinery and the skill and business capacity of the members of the firm, as well as the peculiar advantages of Hamilton (second in no respect to any in the west), as a manufacturing point, are themselves sufficiently attractive one. We know the charac er and standing of the firm well, and can guarantee parties that they will find a position comes from men who can be relied upon.

Their machinery is of the class most generally in demand in the west and south, and ranks as *first-class* in every respect. The fact that their business has steadily increased, and their works and manufacturing facilities been regularly extended, and that they have, with but slight interruptions, been doing a large business in, for over 26 years, kept a full force of hands regularly employed, spe ks well for the chance for profitable investment in an eminently successful and well established business in full operation.

Transfers of Real Estate—Filed Since Our Last Report.

William Robinson, Jr., to Valentine Short, October, 1867; 60 by 128 feet on Beaver street, Fifth ward, Allegheny City, with buildings. $1,120

William Fitzgerald to Thomas Morstetson, July 31, 1871, lot No. 76 in G. W. Brown's estate plan, Ormsby borough $550

Paul Siebert to Robert Irwin, August 11, 1869; 20 by 100 feet on Main street, 12th ward, Pittsburgh $700

Thomas Bell to Nancy Obrier, August 2, 1869; 19 acres of land in Findley township, with buildings $500

Hugh Girten to Jacob Schaffner, July 25, 1871; 50 by 75 feet on North street, borough of Allentown, with buildings $1,250

Jacob Erdien to John Seidenger, August 1, 1871; a part of lot No. 14, in P. Miller's plan, West 50th street, Pittsburgh $895

William P. Wilson to W. Dalman, June 24, 1869; 19 by 60 feet on Chartiers street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, with buildings $1,200

William Willoughby to W. W. Dalmas, October 1, 1870; 19x60 feet on Chartiers street, 6th ward, Allegheny City $500

William McCreery to Newton Shaffner, June 16, 1869; lots Nos. 15 and 16 in Mrs. Wilson Creery's plan, adjoining Second ward, Allegheny $6.0

A. J. Woolfinger to George C. Taylor, Oct. 9, 1870; lots Nos. 57 and 58 in A. J. Woolfinger's plan, Second ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $1,625

Ferdinand Venn to Frederick Seebick, December 17, 1870; 80x160 feet in Ohio township $1,100

Alex. R Thompson to William Irwin, August 27, 1869; 62 acres, 2 roods 31 perches of land, Findley township, with buildings $4,250

Alex. R. Thompson, Administrator, to Amos Enlow, August 22, 1869; 19 acres and 37 perches of land, Findley township $875

Nathan F. Hart to Lewis Kuehnegen, July 18, 1870; 8 acres and 64 perches of land in Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $5,000

A BOLD ROBBERY.

A Thief Wakens a Sleeper and Snatches a Valuable Pin from His Bosom—Arrest of the Robber.

Shortly after five o'clock yesterday morning Officer Jones noticed a man named James Stan, well-known in police circles, taking a hurried leave of the shoe store of Daniel Carter, No. 47 Fifth avenue. He ran up Wood street. A moment or so afterwards the officer was attracted by cries of "murder," "watch," "catch that man," etc. He looked down the alley and saw Mr. Carter covered with blood. The officer immediately started after Sims, who had by this time reached the corner of Virgin alley, into which he darted. Fortunately Lieutenant Hague and Officer George Johnson were coming down Wood street, and Officer Jones told them to pursue Sims. Jones then retraced his steps and ran up Fifth avenue and through the *Dispatch* building to Virgin alley, with the view of heading the fugitive. Just as he reached the mouth Sims was dragged out by Lieutenant Hague and Johnson and delivered over a diamond pin worth about four hundred dollars, which he had stolen from Mr. Carter. He was conveyed to the lock-up, when Mr. Carter soon appeared, and stated that he was awakened about five o'clock by a man choking him. It was Sims, who said if he would make any noise he would kill him. He then snatched the pin from his bosom, and dealt him a deadly blow on the side of the head. The information made embraced three charges: burglary, assault felony, felonious assault and battery and robbery from the person.

Sims waived a hearing and in default of $5,000 bail was sent to jail for trial.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An Inmate of the City Home Killed on the Connellsville Railroad—Inquest.

A fatal accident occurred on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad yesterday morning, the victim being an old man named Manus O'Donnell, who has for many years been an inmate of the City Home. The deceased, it appears, was walking on the track between Glenwood and Brown's Station, when an extra train, conveying a picnic party from this city to Lake Erie Station, struck him and precipitated him over an embankment. His skull was badly crushed by the fall, and it is supposed that he was killed almost instantly. The body was placed on a train and conveyed to the city, after which it was removed to the rooms of Mr. Shem, undertaker, on Fourth avenue, where the inquest was held by the Coroner. The engineer of the train, Mr. Stone, testified that when the the engine rounded a curve beyond Glenwood, he saw the deceased walking on the track about one hundred yards ahead. Witness at once whistled an alarm, and finding it was not heeded he whistled "down brakes," and reversed his engine. When within about ten feet of deceased, he seemed to hear the alarm, which had been sounded frequently, and looking over his shoulder and perceiving his danger, he made an effort to escape. He was too late, the engine striking him and knocking him over an embankment with the result before described.

Conductor Dumm, who had charge of the train, and the fireman were examined, the testimony fully corroborating that of the engineer.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death was accidental.

From the record at the office of Mr. Fortune we learn that the deceased came to this country from Ireland, and that he had lived in this city about twenty years, during which time he was a coal hauler. He was first sent to the City Farm in 1862, and again in 1867. He was in the habit of leaving the Farm at times and remaining away several days. He was said about eighty years. The body will be interred this morning by Mr. Aiken.

FATAL RESULT.

The Death of Mrs. Alexander—Remorse of the Murderer—The Coroner's Inquest—The Testimony in Full—The Hearing at the Mayor's Office—The Prisoner Committed for Trial.

Yesterday morning the colored woman, Hulda Alexander, who sustained such terrible injuries from a stone in the hands of a jealous husband, breathed her last. She remained in an insensible condition throughout the entire night, and died of her injuries between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning. The intelligence was immediately conveyed to the office of Mayor Callow, and an information for murder lodged against the prisoner, after which additional measures were taken to secure him. We understand that the prisoner exhibited much remorse and anguish when he was informed of the fatal termination of his brutal assault. He made no attempt whatever to deny the commission of the terrible crime, but freely admitted the act to be of his perpetration, giving vent to his feelings in loud cries and lamentations. He called upon God to witness that he did not purpose murder when he dealt the fatal blow, then suddenly he would fall upon his knees and pray for forgiveness in the most excited manner. He requested that a minister be sent for which was done.

Coroner West was notified of the death of the woman and immediately repaired to the house of Captain Barthaus and called an inquest on the body.

After empanneling a jury the following testimony was elicited:

Lucy Dunlap, colored, sworn—I reside in Allegheny; was in company with deceased yesterday at the Mayor's office; saw the deceased start from the Mayor's office; I went with her down Rebecca street towards home; Wm. Alexander, the accused, came down the street ahead of us; he stopped in front of us on Rebecca street; he then came up to us and said to her, Why got the police to arrest me, did you; she said "no;" she asked him if he had got his clothes; he then drew his arm back and struck her in the head with a stone which he held in his hand; it was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon when he occurred; after he knocked her down struck her two or three times; he then ran down street; the deceased's sister was there; carried into the house of Mr. Marthens; do not think the man was intoxicated.

William Budell, sworn—Live on Rebecca street; saw the woman lying on the street; supposed her to be dead; saw the man run down the street and I ran after him; I caught him on Allegheny avenue; did not think the man was intoxicated; did not see him strike deceased; heard some one cry "murder;" am not acquainted with either the deceased or the accused.

P. H. Herron, M. D., sworn—Am a practicing physician, and reside in Allegheny; was called to attend deceased about five o'clock yesterday afternoon; found her in a comatose state; I prescribed for her and left her; about an hour I returned and found her still unconscious from the effects of injuries she had received on the head; I saw her again yesterday morning, she had been dead about half an hour; concussion of the brain from blows inflicted might have caused her death; she was not able to speak at any time while I visited her; cannot say what was the actual cause of death without making a *post mortem* examination.

The coroner here adjourned the inquest until the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. to-day, at which time he will proceed with the *post mortem* examination of the body might be held. Instructions were given Dr. Herron to proceed with the *post mortem* examination.

At the appointed time the jury re-assembled at the Mayor's office and the inquest was resumed.

John Orr, sworn—Reside at No. 203 Rebecca street, First ward, Allegheny; did not see much of the affair; when my attention was drawn to it I looked out the window and saw the colored man strike deceased on the head with a stone; she fell, when he struck her again; after she fell did not move; he took her by the hair and struck her in the second time; I was first there and chased him; she did not raise a ter he had struck her; did not see the stone afterwards; this was about three o'clock yesterday afternoon; I was acquainted with Alexander by sight; never knew him by name; I first chased him; when I saw Mr. Heno taking care of me and called to him to catch him; it was not more than a quarter of a mile to the place where we caught him from where he hit her; did not see deceased again till late in the evening; was not acquainted with her, but had seen her about Marthens'; Alexander lived but a short time with Mr. Marthens; did not know he lived in East Liberty; I saw him strike her but once after she fell; he took both hands to strike her the second time; saw no person on the street at the time but myself; there was a man passing in a wagon at the time; I know it was her husband that struck her; he threw the stone with his two hands the second time he struck her; heard him say something at the time, but am not certain that he said he would kill her. Prisoner here brought into room and identified by witness.

Dr. P. H. Herron, cross-examined—Before the jury this morning I have made a *post mortem* examination of the head; found, about one inch above and over the back of the left ear, a lacerated wound about two inches in length, on right side of head a contused wound very near the same distance from the ear; in making *post mortem* examination, found no fracture of skull, but an effusion of blood, produced by concussion of the brain; the contusion was on both sides, corresponding to the external wounds on the skull, either of which would have caused death; and in the opinion that she died from effects of wounds on head; the nervous system would be sufficient to cause death, even if she had not received the second wound; such a stone as the one shown here would have caused such a wound; the falling of the body upon the pavement would have produced a contused wound, but do not think it would have been as severe as the stone.

The testimony here closed, and the jury returned a verdict "that the deceased, Hulda Alexander, came to her death on the 2d day of August from wounds inflicted at the hands of William Alexander, her husband."

At 5 o'clock last evening Alexander had a hearing at the office of Mayor Callow. The only witness examined was Mrs. Orr, whose testimony was substantially the same as given before the coroner's jury by him. The accused was then committed to jail to await a trial.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Division of the County Home Property—The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company Granted Right of Way Through City Farm—Reports, &c., &c.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. Arthurs, Fitzsimmons, Hartley, Sweitzer, Shaw, Smythe and President Kincaid.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary, Mr. Fortune, reported that the necessary papers in regard to an equitable division of the County House property had been prepared by the Solicitor, and would be presented before the Court during the present week.

Mr. Arthurs, from a special committee appointed to confer with the officers of the P. V. & C. Railroad Company, presented the report of said committee, in which the committee say that "after examining the location of said railroad through the Poor House farm, would recommend that the right of way be granted to said railroad company, provided said company shall build and forever maintain a station as indicated in the draft (a copy of which accompanied the report) that a station house be located at the junction of said railroad with the City Farm Road, and that said company erect a good and substantial fence, with robust corner posts and a suitable gate, on each side and a half feet long on both sides of the tracks to the extent of said farm.

The following resolutions accompanied the report:

Resolved, That the right of way through the Poor House farm, belonging to the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, upon the conditions set forth in the within report, and as shown on the accompanying plan, is hereby granted to said railroad.

Resolved, That said resolution were adopted by a vote of 6 to 1, Mr. Fitzsimmons voting "nay."

Mr. Fitzsimmons moved that the monthly communication be referred to a committee to ascertain the propriety of changing the location of the Poor Farm graveyard. Adopted.

Mr. Arthurs moved that the matter of repairing and repairing certain rooms at the Poor House be referred to the monthly committee with power to act. Adopted.

The Secretary reported a balance in favor of the Poor authorities of $13,149.63.

Mr. Patterson, Superintendent of the City Farm, reported as follows for the month of July:

	Males.	Females.	Total
Received from July 1st	118	90	208
Discharged, deaths, &c.	20	16	36
Remaining, July 31st	102	87	188

A net decrease of ten persons for the month. Six deaths and one birth occurred during the month.

Dr. Ward, physician at the Poor Farm, reported for the month of July six deaths, from the following causes: 1, cholera infantum; 1, paralysis, 1; consumption, 2; teething, 1; old age, 1.

Dr. Edwin S. Dumbstetter, physician for the district, reported for the month of July as follows: Number of patients, 20; visits made, 63; office cases, 13.

Dr. S. N. Benham, physician for the first district, reports the following for the month of July: Number of patients, 23; visits, 60; office patients, 8.

The several reports were approved.

A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid.

A dj ourned.

OBITUARY.

Another Old Citizen Gone to Rest.

Another of our old and venerable citizens has passed down into the dark valley of death. Yesterday afternoon a large concourse of people followed to the grave the mortal remains of Alex. McClintock, Esq., who departed this life on Tuesday morning at the advanced age of ninety-six years. The deceased was a son of William McClintock, and the eldest of a family of twelve children, all of whom he has survived many years. He was born in Chester county, about thirty-two miles from Philadelphia, on May 10, 1776, while his father was away from home as a militiaman, in which capacity he served during the battles of Whitemarsh and Germantown. His uncle, Alexander McClintock, after whom he was named, was killed at Paoli. After whom he was named, and fought against the British at the siege of Quebec. Having been wounded at the battle of Brandywine he was being carried off by a man when a cannon ball killed both. It has been handed down in the family, as the saying of a Colonel Brooks, who was probably Colonel in command, that "he was the bravest man he had ever seen in battle, and at the firing of every round his cheer could be heard above the din of warfare."

In 1803 the subject of our notices emigrated to Williamsport, on the Monongahela River, above Elizabeth, and still later in 1810 to Pittsburgh. He said, at that time the mail was brought on foot on the bridle path from "little Washington," and there were only three houses in what is now called Allegheny City—Stevenson's, Wilson's and Irwin's. Stevenson's, who kept the ferry, and a small cabin. Mr. McClintock then lived at the foot of Fort Pitt street, and for many years kept the ferry between that point and Temperanceville. He was also engaged in the transportation across the Alleghany Mountains, of salt upon pack mules, and of other merchandise in the old "Conoderoga" wagons. But the war of 1812 having broke out, the Government impressed his wagons, drivers and mules into the service, and sent them to do duty at Fort Erie. Coming down in two years, he became intensely interested in the struggle with the Southern Rebellion, keeping pace with passing events, and frequently expressing his solicitude and anxiety for the final triumph of our arms. And in the recent Franco-Prussian war, although not comprehending all that was read to him, he was constantly desirous of being kept informed of the prominent events and battles.

TURNER CAGED.

His Arrival in Custody of the Officers in the City Yesterday—His Statement of His Flight—He is Greatly Overcome.

The convicted criminal and daring fugitive from justice, Turner, is at last safely housed across the Alleghany. Marshal Murdock and Detective Thomas Pender, arrived in this city yesterday morning with the recaptured forger and Hayward, the man arrested for assisting him in his flight from the penalty imposed by the law, he having been committed in default of $3,000 bail. The great excitement in and about Titusville yesterday, over the capture of Turner, induced the officials there to send him away as soon as possible. It was telegraphed here that he would be forwarded, and preparations were made to transfer him into the care of the officers sent from here whenever they should meet on the road. On the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh at Oil City last night, the transfer was made, although attended with some difficulty, owing to the persistent crowd that blocked the streets around the depot. Turner made no effort to escape this custody, but on the contrary was very meek and entirely rid of that assurance evinced by him on his trial. When brought into the presence of U. S. Attorney Swoope yesterday he wept bitterly. He earnestly plead of Mr. Swoope to endeavor to secure him a pardon.

The following is the statement of his escape from the officers on the train and the incidents of his flight up to his capture, given out by him to Marshal Murdock: He says that the notion of escaping never entered his mind until about five minutes before he reached the water closet of the car. When he jumped from the train he was severely stunned. He staggered a few paces from the track, and got over the fence and lay in the field almost insensible for two hours. As soon as he was able to walk he left the field in the direction of Orangeville, Ohio, which he reached next day. There he induced the son of a farmer, who had been to Meadville, to cash a draft for him and buy him a pair of handcuffs. He then struck for Cherry Valley, which he reached that night. He told the proprietor of the hotel there that a man named Williams, that he had been arrested for illicit distilling and was trying to get out of the country. He would assist him all he could, but told him it was not best to sleep in the hotel, and so gave him a pillow and a sheet and he slept in the barn that night. The next day he went into the field with Williams to work. He heard the tramp of horses and secreted himself behind a bush. Then two persons whom he supposed were after him (one of whom it appears was Officer Gillespie) passed him on a buggy. They stopped into the hotel, and Williams told them that Turner had gone toward Jefferson, a town eleven miles distant, and further into Ohio. The detectives started in that direction, and when they were gone Williams provided Turner with a horse and sent him back to Titusville, on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad. Williams told Turner before the latter left him that he "expected something for his trouble," and Turner gave him his gold watch and two dollars and a half in money. Turner then went on his travels, and he bought his meal and slept in a barn four miles from Meadville. On Sunday he started in the direction of Titusville, and on Monday stopped at the house of a man named Prosser, who was a particular friend of his, living at Diamond. Turner sent Prosser to Titusville to tell Hayward and Bodine (Turner's) property and papers converted into money and bring it to him. Bodine and Hayward came, and it appears that in the meantime the three detectives who effected the arrest tracked Turner to Prosser's house, and when Bodine left in the wagon with Bodine and Hayward as they were helping him away. Turner states that his intention was to kill him if having effected the officers, to go to New York, where he has a brother, and there take a steamer for Nova Scotia, where he would go into business under an assumed name.

At the Union Depot the party was met by a carriage and four, and Turner was conveyed to jail. After breakfast the condemned man was taken to the Penitentiary, in obedience to the decree of the law.

PRISON SOCIETY.

Monthly Meeting of the Prison Society.

The Prison Society held its regular monthly meeting at the Young Men's Home, on Duquesne way, Tuesday.

The Treasurer reported as follows:

Received from—

Howard Rose & Co.	$ 10 00
McClintock & Co.	10 00
W. W. Watties	10 00
Henry Lloyd	25 00
Alex. Wilmick	25 00
Robt. Orr	95 00
Wm. Thaw	200 00
J. P. Hanna	200 00
Total	$580 50
Expenditures	393 75
Balance in the Treasury	$186.75

The agent reported that he had made twenty-one visits to the jail and workhouse of the penitentiary. He also visited a number of the prisoners' families. Several poor and destitute cases were attended to and homes were found for them. He alluded to a letter he had received from a mother whose son was for a time in jail. The following is an extract: "Your last communication was received on Saturday, and we were delighted to hear of —'s release. It is not my intention to burden you with expressions of gratitude, for these would seem empty and vain when compared with your unlimited kindness. Suffice it to say that as there is a Providence above who sees and knows the acts of each one so will the generosity and goodness you have exhibited receive their proper reward." Numerous other letters have been received, showing that the efforts of the society are highly appreciated and that it is doing a good work. The agent also alluded to cases in the interest of the Society, not spoken but a single word of encouragement to the prisoners, and it resulted in their conversion. That, as a general thing, the moral of the jail good has been and is being done for the prisoners will appear from the following extracts from letters written by the prisoners to their friends:

The following was written at the Allegheny Work House by a man to his wife: "I have made up my mind that this is my last imprisonment on account of liquor, and instead of going to the grog-shop I am going to church hereafter. * * * I enjoy myself very much as far as possible by the love of God, for I have made my peace and communed with my God. It is hard to be placed in prison, but it has brought me to see the life I have been living."

Here is a part of a letter written in the Western Penitentiary by a man to a friend: "While I was in the Pittsburgh Jail I felt the time like cursing and swearing, the same as I did when at home. But God, in His mercy, saw fit to send me here that I might learn to teach and warn us of the danger hereafter. One Sabbath, after we had been listening to a sermon, an old man, as we were returning to our cells, came again and shook hands with some of us as we passed by. When I came along he took my hand, and would not let go. He seemed determined to talk with me in reference to the future welfare of my soul. That night I could not sleep on account of my mind to serve the Lord. To that old man I owe my conversion." Numerous similar instances might be referred to.

With a view to bettering the condition of the prisoners in the county jail and securing the employment of as many as possible, the following resolution was proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to confer with the inspectors of the county jail in reference to providing a more commodious place of public worship for the prisoners in the jail, and other matters.

The following resolution was also proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Society that the Ormsby tower as it has been exercised in this county is having an injurious effect upon society, and that the pardoning of the late Lieutenant Governor will be very unwise, give encouragement to evil doers, and subvert the end of justice.

The Rev. Dr. Herr, Rev. H. Woodburn, pastor of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny City, and J. H. Baldwin, Esq., were proposed for membership.

Society then adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

A day or two since we referred to a most unnatural case before Justice Thompson, of Temperanceville. The prosecutrix, Miss Ann Jackson, charges her father, George B. Jackson, and her sister, with incest. Defendants were lodged in jail for a hearing on Saturday next. The parties live at Walker's Mills.

James McWiggen was acting in a very disorderly manner in front of Justice Ammon's office, East Birmingham. It cost him $5 and costs.

Wm. Henry entered a suit for surety of the peace before Alderman Taylor against Charles Shier. The parties are Ninth ward people, and Alderman Taylor issued a warrant for the arrest of defendant.

Before Squire Conrad, Joseph Welda charged Joseph Charlester with aggravated assault and battery. Held for hearing.

Wm. King was arrested on oath of Thomas Gibson, for fighting on Carson street. At a hearing he was fined $25 and costs. Paid charges and released.

Mayor Callow had Christian Friend before him on a charge of interfering with an officer, and fined him $5 and costs. Paid.

Before Alderman McMasters, John Grady charged Peter McCrystal with assault and battery. The parties work together on the railroad at Brinton's station. A few days ago there were words between Braddock's, and after drinking some whisky they quarreled. On the way home McCrystal, it is alleged, knocked Grady down and beat him terribly. The accused was arrested and jailed for a hearing.

The same magistrate had the information of Elizabeth Cunningham charging her husband, David Craft with making threats that he would kill her. Craft is a tavern keeper in Manchester, Sixth ward.

Margaret Wilkinson appeared before the above named magistrate and charged Jacob Shoenfeldt, Mary Wilkinson, with surety of the peace, alleging that the accused did throw stones against deponent's house. Mary was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

B. F. Brown, a pension agent, made an information before Alderman McMasters charging Andrew Rusin with fraud and false pretences, alleging that the accused did take a registered letter from the postoffice by false representations, and did fraudulently appropriate a sum of money which the letter contained. Rusin was held for a hearing.

Alderman Strain last evening took the information of Michael Fitzgerald, charging Mary Cryben with disorderly conduct, alleging that she abused deponent's wife. Warrant issued.

BOARD OF LICENSERS.

Yesterday's Session.

The Board of Licensers met yesterday morning, and heard and disposed of the following cases:

EATING HOUSE LICENSE GRANTED.

Edward McGarr, Fifth ward, whose tavern license was refused at a former session, was granted an eating house license.

TRANSFER OF LICENSES.

Neal Blaney to James S. Routh, First ward.

Fred. Albright to Charles S. Schuetz, Birmingham.

Martin Freudenich to Henry Gretter, Etna.

APPLICATIONS FOR REVOCATION.

In the matter of the license of Patrick Donnelly, of Ormsby borough, upon a Rule to show cause why the license should not be revoked for selling liquor on Sunday, the rule was discharged for want of evidence. The same decision was made in the case of Mary Gollichy, of Ormsby, which was similar to that of Donnelly.

The Board adjourned to Monday, September 11, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Pearl Wheat should be used by all families. Ask your grocer for it. TuThS

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

ENGLISH GARDENING.

An American gardener, on a visit to England, has written a long letter to the New York Evening *Post*, from which we make the following extracts:

Novelties.—Early beans under glass are certainly novelties. Our early Mohawk bean is here forced for the market. There are plenty of people in London, and probably in New York, who are willing to pay a liberal price for beans in April and May. They buy them by count—so much per hundred pods. The pods are large and eaten green, as with us in the summer—that is, as string beans. They are raised in great quantities, whole ranges of hot-houses being devoted to their culture; and, as far as I can judge from mere inspection, the culture is attended with profit. The progress is somewhat like this: Fill eight-inch pots with rich soil, and plant just under the surface eight beans. Set the pots in a moderate temperature near the glass. With a steady and rather dry atmosphere they will advance very quickly. Give plenty of water, and air as often as the weather permits. When the plants are well up, remove three of the weakest. As soon as the roots begin to fill the pots, shift to a twelve inch pot. The five plants if kept growing rapidly, will soon come into bloom.

If the weather is cold or cloudy, so that air cannot be given, the fruit may be caused to be set by, gently brushing the hand to and fro over the flowers, or by shaking the plants. A current of air would be best, if not too cold. The plants will bear when six weeks old.

After removing the crop throw the plants out. Successive sowings must be followed up every two weeks. The first sowing is in December, the last in May. Beans for late forcing without fire heat are often grown in frames. In this case the seeds are planted in pots in July, and the plants are by far the best. The chief point to be aimed at is plenty of fresh air and an even temperature.

The American cultivator at once points to the fact that early beans can be raised at the South and sent to the New York market. The same remark applies to London. The French gardeners force their produce into English markets by the new steamboat load every day. In a certain way it injures the London trade, but people quickly learn to distinguish between vegetables that have travelled for ten hours by boat and rail and those fresh from London hothouses. Everywhere in the shop windows one sees tomatoes, strawberries, melons, beans, &c., marked "English hothouse," and with higher prices attached. Comment is not necessary.

Tomatoes are forced to a limited extent in England. The plants are grown in borders and subjected to a rigid system of pinching.

Mushrooms are raised extensively about London. The process, as shown me at Zion House, will give you an idea of the process. In some tight dark cellar or shed, shelves are erected one over the other. Upon these about a foot of fresh stable manure is placed. The straw is taken out and the whole is allowed to heat up. As soon as the temperature falls to eighty degrees soil is spread in a layer over it, and broken bits of mushroom-spawn-brick are put just under the soil. If the weather is cold, straw is placed over the soil to prevent radiation. As soon as the mush rooms appear on the surface the straw is removed. The beds, with attention, will last in bearing condition for several weeks. They are renewed as fast as they are run out. This is, in the main, the process. There are many troublesome detai s that, if time ever allows, I will explain fully.

Culture for Salads—With the culture of salads I must close. By these I mean rape, cress and other small plants cultivated for the leaves and stems. The process is peculiar, and deserves a passing notice. Beds about four feet wide and of any length, are prepared with very fine, rich soil. Trenches are sunk along the sides to carry off the rain. The seeds are sown very thickly over the bed and then, after a gentle sprinkling with the watering pot, Russia mats are spread over the beds and fastened down with wooden pegs. Loose straw is then spread about a foot thick over the mats. In forty-eight hours the seeds germinate, and lift the mats lightly. On the third day the straw is taken off and the pegs loosened. On the ninth day the plants are fully up, the mat bodily. Then the mats are removed, displaying the plants about four inches high, and quite white. A day's exposure to the sun turns them green, and they expand their seed leaves. Twelve days from the sowing the crop is ready for the market. It is about four inches high, and looks like a miniature field of wheat. A long, flat knife is passed under the plants, mowing down about a foot square. It is so thick that it stands upright. The cut lot is carefully set upright in flat baskets, and is then sold, baskets and all, for one penny —a paying price.

FEEDING FOWLS.

Don't keep fowl always by your poultry, because, if laying fowls, they are made too fat, and if fattening ones, not fat enough. To fatten poultry, feed three times in twenty-four hours at the very most all, and remove all they leave, and they will eat more than when cloyed and disgusted by the constant presence of it. To keep layers in proper condition, feed twice or thrice daily a regular ration, but not as much as they will eat. Some say feed as long as they will run for what you throw to them and eat greedily, but that is not right; for they will get too fat unless they are laying freely. They will show eagerness about as long as they can swallow, and will scramble for what you give them, and will not be content if they stuff and cram themselves week after week, and become a mass of fat, and yet they will still act at feeding time as if they were half-starved. Feed your regular laying stock moderately, and be governed by their state of flesh rather than by their greed. Take a few fowls from the perch at night occasionally to test their weight, and a little practice will enable you quickly to decide on the condition of the flock. Increase the ration as the yield of eggs increases, and so long as the laying keeps pace with the diet, you may give rich and stimulating feed in any quantity. Feed the select breeding stock more sparingly than the rest of the layers, so as to give only a moderate yield of eggs for hatching purposes, for if you promote great prolificness in the parents, the result will be weakness in the progeny. Chickens, during the first days of their rapid growth, should be fed very often, with a variety, and all they will eat. While they are growing there is no danger of overfeeding, if they are fed frequently and allowed perfect freedom, so that they may take the exercise that is indispensable for their thrift.—*Hearth and Home.*

BERRY WINES.

Black Currant Wine.—Cold soft water, 10 gallons; black currants, 6 gallons; strawberries, 3 gallons. Ferment and strain. Mix raw sugar, 25 pounds; red tartar, in fine powder, 6 ounces; orange thyme, two handfuls; then add brandy 2 three quarts. This will make 18 gallons.

White Currant Wine.—Cold soft water, 9 gallons; white currants, 9 gallons Ferment and strain. Mix refined sugar, 25 pounds; white tartar, in powder, 1 ounce; clary seed, bruised, two ounces, or clary flowers, or sorrel flowers, 4 handsful, then add white brandy, 1 gallon. This will make 18 gallons.

Red Currant Wine.—Take cold salt water, 11 gallons; red currants, 8 gallons; raspberries, from 1 to 3 quarts. Ferment and strain. Mix raw sugar, 20 pounds; beet root, sliced, 2 pounds, and red tartar, in fine powder, 3 ounces. Put in one nutmeg, in fine powder, and add 1 gallon brandy. This will make 18 gallons.

Elderberry Wine.—Take cold soft water, 16 gallons; Malaga raisins, 50 pounds; elderberries, 4 gallons; red tartar, in fine powder, 4 ounces. Mix ginger, in powder, 5 ounces; cinnamon, cloves and mace, of each 2 ounces; peel and juice of 3 oranges or lemons. Then add 1 gallon of brandy. This will make 18 gallons.

Blackberry Wine.— Having procured berries that are fully ripe, put them into a large vessel of wood or stone, with a cock in it, and pour upon them as much boiling water as will cover them. As soon as the heat will permit the hand to be put into the vessel, bruise them well till all the berries are broken. Then let them stand covered till the berries begin to rise toward the top, which they generally do in three or four days. Then draw off the clear in another vessel, and add to every ten quarts of this liquor 1 pound of sugar. Stir it well, and let it stand to work a week or ten days in another vessel. Take 4 ounces of isinglass, and lay it to steep twelve hours in a pint of white wine. The next morning boil it upon a slow fire till it is dissolved. Then take a gallon of blackberry juice, put in the dissolved isenglass, give them a boil together, and pour all into a vessel. Let it stand a few days to purge and settle then draw it off, and keep in a cool place.

PICKLED EGGS.

Pickled eggs are very easily prepared and are most excellent as an accompaniment for cold meats. Boil for half an hour three dozen eggs, remove the shells, and pack them when entirely cold in a wide-mouthed jar large enough to let them in or out without mashing or breaking. Take as much vinegar as you think will cover them entirely, and boil in it white pepper, alspice, a little root ginger, and, if desired, a very small quantity of garlic. Salt to taste. A few tiny white onions put in the jar some may think an improvement. When the vinegar has boiled enough to extract the spices, take them out and pour it over the eggs, cork tightly when cold, and in a month they are ready for use

KEEP THE KITCHEN AIR PURE.

A little sink near a kitchen door step, inadvertently formed, has been known, although not exceeding in its dimensions a single square foot, to spread sickness through a whole household. Hence everything of the kind should be seriously obviated, so that there should be no spot about a farm house which can receive and hold standing water, whether it can be the pure water from the sky, the contents of a wash basin, the slop bowl, or the water pail.

A FORT WAYNE paper says: It is said that there is a young man in the city that resembles the supposed Nathan murderer so nearly that detectives have been sent for to New York and Philadelphia to make the identity more certain before proceeding to an arrest. A detective is here, and has had several interviews with the supposed criminal, and is convinced almost beyond a doubt that he has found the murderer. His age, size, features, color of hair, etc., closely resemble the photograph in the possession of the detective. Everything about the person appears identical, and there is no doubt in the mind of the officer, except on a single point. The feet of the suspected person are too large to correspond with the measurement of the track in Nathan's dwelling. An officer has been sent to New York to take an accurate re-measurement.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 2, 4:30 P. M. Consols closed at 93¾ for both. United States five-twenty bonds of 1862, 90; 1865, 91¼.

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